The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872. VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 303.

FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

The Missionaries, Pioneers in the Valley.

STORIES OF THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

Fort McIntosh, a Historical Spot.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE OLD SCOUT.

The Treaty Which Secured the Fertile Valley.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
BEAVER VALLEY, Dec. 20, 1872.
[Paper No. 3.]

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN MARTYRS.

The first settlement ever made in Beaver Valley by white men, was by a party of Moravian Christians, whose primary object in taking up their abode in the valley wilds, was to do good among the ignorant and benighted aboriginals.

They had great influence with the Indians, gained as William Penn gained his, by exercising a spirit of kindness toward them. The history of this settlement is related briefly as follows: A party of Moravians were located at Sawanakhannah on the Allegheny river, and hearing of the great fertility of soil and the excellent prospect of doing good in Beaver Valley, they left this town, under the leadership of Rev. Daniel Zeisberger, on 17th of April, 1770. They passed down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, to the mouth of the Beaver, hence up this stream in canoes to the falls, where they were compelled to stop, water navigation being no further practicable. They transported their canoes and goods around the falls by land and after a great deal of labor and effort, arrived at the Indian town Kushkushkee, already mentioned, being there kindly received by the Indians.

In a short time they founded a settlement of their own, building a town and calling it Friedenstadt, or the "town of Peace," where they resided several years. While here they instructed the Indians in the principles of the christian religion, and it is said of them that they lived most exemplary lives, and died in the full faith of the religion taught them. Indeed, it is related of a part of these pious missionaries, that at one time a few of them fell into the hands of a band of white desperadoes and were doomed to death. They underwent the most excruciating tortures without a murmur, singing praises and christian hymns learned from the Moravians, and were even exulting in the prospect that in a few brief hours, they would be with their Redeemer and beyond the pains and tortures of this life.

THE FIRST FORT BUILT.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war, in the spring of the year 1778, a fort was built on the site of the town of Beaver, and named Fort McIntosh, in honor of the general who built and first occupied it. It was built to protect the frontier from the attacks of the Indians, who had become very troublesome to the American cause under the incitements of the British troops. History relates, that General McIntosh was sent by the American government with a small force of troops, to the defence of the frontier outposts.

He descended the Ohio river from Fort Pitt, with his little army of regulars and militia, stopping at the mouth of Beaver river, and built the fort on the elevated grounds fronting the Ohio river.

The fort was made of strong stockades, with four bastions and was defended by one six pounder. The location was an excellent one as a point from which to pursue or intercept the war parties of the Indians, who were especially annoying the settlements on the opposite side of the river. It commanded the country for miles in every direction, and at the same time its soldiery were excellent targets for Indian sharpshooters on the opposite side of the Ohio river. They became so very troublesome that the commander of the fort, had a shed built over the path to the river, under the cover of which water was carried from the river to the fort. The spot upon which the old fort stood, is pointed out with pride to this day, by the people of Beaver, and is in one of their sacred spots.

About the time of the erection of the fort, a block-house was built on the grounds now covered by New Brighton. The location of this old relic of the Indian wars, is now occupied by a new frame house just built by James Thomlly, Esq., on Main street. The selection of this point certainly showed skill and foresight, as it commands the whole region above it, beyond rifle shot, and was easy of access.

This block house contained a garrison as late as 1793, commanded by Major Doyle, probably as an outpost during the Indian war of that period.

CAPTAIN BRADY'S ADVENTURE.

We have handed down to us, from the tongues of the early fathers of the country, the following adventure of Captain Brady, which will bear putting on paper. It occurred probably, about the close of the Revolutionary war, while the country was in a somewhat unsettled condition, and the Indians very troublesome. It is related that upon one of his scouting expeditions, he found himself within the walls of Fort McIntosh, awaiting orders for future movements. In a short time, he received instructions to return to Fort Pitt, which required him to pass through a part of the country, continually infested with roving bands of hostile Indians.

To prepare himself for any emergency that might arise on the route, he chose for his companions two men, equally as brave and daring as himself, though not so well accustomed to Indian warfare, and not possessing the facility of getting out of bad scrapes, nor so good judgment as that of Brady. Before leaving the fort, they debated for some time which side of the river they should take—the one they were then on or the opposite side. Brady's advice was adopted and they remained on the side of the river they were then on, which the sequel proved to have been a wise choice. They took up the line of march and moved rapidly forward until they came near to where Sewickley now stands, where lived a man and his family by the name of Gray. Gray was one of those dare-devil fellows, who feared nothing, and is always found in the advance of the outposts. He had settled in a little log cabin with his family and was to all appearance enjoying undisturbed prosperity. Upon this day he was away from home hunting and left his wife and family in the cabin. Upon arriving near this settlement, Brady had reason to suppose that there were Indians near, and bidding his men to remain behind, he pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground. He had gone but a short distance when he saw Gray ahead of him and immediately stepped back into the woods to await his approach.

When Gray arrived before him, Brady suddenly stepped forth and jerked him from his horse, much to the astonishment of Gray, who was about to offer a determined resistance to such summary proceedings, when Brady said to him, "I am Captain Brady; for God's sake keep quiet."

This short sentence put to rest all combatative proceedings on the part of Gray, to whom Brady at once explained the meaning of such treatment, which was to keep him from falling into the hands of the Indians who were then uncomfortably close. They advanced together quietly to where Brady supposed the Indians to be, when to their horror they saw in the distance

THE BURNING OF GRAY'S CABIN.

and upon nearing it, found what was a few hours before a quiet, peaceful home, now a shapeless mass of ruins. The feelings of Gray can be better imagined than described, while viewing this heart-sickening scene. They examined the ruins, but finding no bodies, knew at once that the members of the family were captives. Vengeance was sworn against the savages, but as no time could be lost, preparations were at once made to pursue the Indians. It was evident from the trail, which was very plain, that there was a large party of the Indians and upon joining the other two men a consultation was held as to the best course to be taken. There was a division of opinion, some wishing to go to Fort Pitt and another to Fort McIntosh for help, but they were satisfied to submit to Brady's judgment, who, upon reflecting the matter, simply said "come." His idea was that they must be overtaken that night or pursuit would be futile. The pursuit was then begun, with the most eager anticipations, especially on the part of Gray, who had such large interests at stake. The pursuit was begun about 2 o'clock P. M. Brady knew the country so well, that he seemed to know by intuition what course the Indians would take, and was not long in making up his mind as to the shortest way to go, by which to intercept, if possible, the party.

Feeling certain that they would endeavor to cross the Beaver river at a ford by New Brighton, he urged his company to the utmost exertion to take them at this point. His conclusions were well founded, for upon arrived at a place where he could see the course of the river for some distance, he observed 13 Indians, with the captives, filing up a deep ravine at the base of the hill on which stands the alum rocks, near the bridge now connecting Beaver Falls and New Brighton. They passed up this ravine, and from their movements Brady concluded that they would encamp near what is now known as Brady's River, as it was an excellent point there for camping and for mounting themselves from the observation of any one. A fight was now unavoidable and the odds seemed all against the pursuing party, and all were appalled at the prospect except Brady. They all looked to him for counsel, perfectly willing to trust to his advice and leadership, knowing from a long experience that when he said fight, that it meant victory. Gray saw his wife and children surrounded by the Indians, and terrible was the vengeance he swore against the captors. Brady took his men and advanced quietly to a point at the Run where he could watch the movements of the Indians. They got within a very short distance of

THE INDIAN CAMP AFTER DARK.

and waited their opportunity. The Indians ate their evening meal, during which time Brady gave his orders for the subsquent action of his men. They were to depend altogether on the knife and the tomahawk in their fight with the Indians, and were quietly to crawl to the side of the Indians while asleep, and in detail stab to the heart each sleeper until the whole party was despatched. When the Indians had fallen asleep, the advance was made, and when near the first sleeper a twig was snapped which aroused him and compelled a halt. In the course of an hour, all was again quiet when another advance was made, and this time they got to the side of the sleeping and unconscious savages, when the bloody work was begun and kept up until every savage but one was killed, who, when struck, raised up with a great noise, but was quickly despatched by a blow from a tomahawk. The captives ran in alarm, but finding that friends were at hand, returned and were again restored to their friends and homes. The spring by the side of which the Indians camped was afterwards called the "Bloody Spring" in memory of this most terrible tragedy and swift retribution.

SUCCESSFUL TREATY MAKING.

The settlement of all lands northwest of the Ohio river was discouraged by law in October, 1763, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the Indian territory, and the continued depredations of the Indians, rendering it very unsafe for settlers any distance beyond the outposts. As we have seen, the Moravians settled in Beaver Valley one year after that time, but they were on terms of friendship with the Indians among whom they settled. But efforts were constantly being made to gain possession of this vast region, and it was finally accomplished after an immense sacrifice of life and a great deal of treaty making. On the 21st of January, 1785, a treaty was held at Fort McIntosh, between representatives of the United States Government and the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes of Indians, by which certain reservations were granted and set apart for the sole use of the Indians, and a large extent of country was ceded to the United States. This treaty, in connection with that at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, was the first step taken, and this, means by which the United States secured the Indian titles to all the vast realms beyond the Ohio, within certain prescribed limits, and which embraced the whole of the extent of country called the Beaver Valley.

After all the costly and fearfully exhausting wars that had been waged for the supremacy in this fine heritage, the arts of peace and of diplomacy gave the decision in favor of the white man with his civilization and enlightenment, without materially wronging the original occupants of the soil, and it is gaatifying to remember that in the valley of the Beaver, much was done to soften the asperities, and for all time to come, the disputes which had not only made desolate our own land, but had as well convulsed the most powerful nations of Europe.

As showing the importance of this valley, as a national highway between the great lakes and the Ohio river and its outlets, it is a source of pleasure to notice a letter written by General Washington on the subject. The letter was dated January 17, 1788, and was addressed to Maj. Gen. Butler, written at the instance of a committee of business men. That portion which directly interests us, reads as follows: "Would it be practicable, and not very expensive, to cut a canal between the Cuyahoga and either of the above rivers (Big Beaver and Muskingum) so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio?"

BEAVER.

FACETIÆ.

THAT was a very tender-hearted man who, on being told that his wife, who had left the house only an hour before, was drowned, and that her body was found a mile or so below, said: "She must have floated down quite lively."

A PROMINENT citizen went home a few nights since at a late hour, and gently tapped at the door. "Who is it?" To which very proper inquiry, the heartless man replied by asking, "Whom do you expect at this hour of the night?"

A PHYSICIAN on presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient, asked: "Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" "No," replied the executor; "the death of decedent is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

A SHOEMAKER with one eye, who works in this neighborhood, complained that one of his lamps did not burn. One of his snopmates, who is a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, with astonishment exclaimed, "Faith, and what do you want with two lamps? Ye havn't but one eye."

WE heard a landady complaining that the milkman does not mix the chalk well in the milk he leaves. It settles to the bottom of the measure and leaves the water on top. He supposed to be a brother to the "lactealist" whose milk is so weak it takes two cups of it to color one cup of coffee.

MAINE huspands come a cruel dodge on the faithful, if too talkative. One tells his wife that he is going to Ausauuquatansogowgotgoo fishing, and in his absence his friends call at his house and inquire his whereabouts. When he returns the poor woman is exhausted, and doesn't talk again for a month.

A GENTLEMAN who had left his wife alone in the theatre, while he went out to get a whiff of fresh air, "apologised" on his return. "Dear me," said she, "I thought you went to give me a chance to flirt with that man with the lovely black mustache." She had no cause to complain of any want of attention from her husband since.

HANDS have they, yet steal not—clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—tables. Teeth have they, yet chew not—combs. Lips have they, yet kiss not—pledges. Eyes have they, yet see not—needles. Hearts have they, yet pity not—cabbages. Ears have they, yet hear not—old book leaves. Arms have they, yet toll not—chairs.

IT has often been said that women were fond of having the last word in a controversy, but we never heard the fact so forcibly expressed as it was the other day by one of our honest Tenton friends recently married. He said: "It was yousn so easy as a needle coud walk out mid a camel's eye as to get der behindt word mit a voomans."

"ESCAPED FROM SING SING."

How the "Breaks" are Planned and Carried out—The "Bogus Telegram" Trick Eclipsed.

If anything could eclipse the systematized daring which marked the exodus of John Rielly and Robert E. Hopgood, alias Lyons, from Sing Sing Prison, about two weeks ago, when, on the strength of a bogus telegram, they sent the warden and clerk to New York, and thus made themselves master of the situation, it is the audacity evinced by Sophia Lyons, wife of the last-named convict, who escaped from the female prison on Thursday evening. As in the case of her husband, the manner of getting away had been well planned, and all possibilities of frustration duly considered and provided for.

The woman Lyons, together with another female convict, was employed in the culinary department of the prison, and in that capacity was not accustomed to be locked up so early in the evening as the other inmates. Shortly after nightfall on the day named a vehicle drove to the prison, and the driver alighting, knocked loudly at the door. The summons was answered by Mrs. Lyons, who, taking a basket of fruit from the visitor, handed it to her companion, saying that it contained delicacies for the hospital, and requested her to take it up stairs forthwith. The other woman, not suspecting anything wrong, left to deliver the packages, and in an instant afterwards another female convict, who happened to be near the door, saw the stranger throw a cloak over the shoulders of Mrs. Lyons and lift her bodily into the carriage, which then drove rapidly from the scene. It is said that an alarm was immediately given, but all efforts to overtake the fugitives were unavailing.

Sophia Lyons had served about one year of her second term in the prison for grand larceny. She belongs to a family which appears to be steeped in crime, herself and husband having at this moment escaped felons, while her mother is still undergoing sentence in the prison, her son exploiting his crimes in a similar institution in Connecticut, and a daughter at present enjoying the hospitalities of Blackwell's Island.—*New York Sunday Herald.*

SUFFICIENT time has elapsed to show that a new experiment in immigration made by Gen. Henry S. Sanford, formerly our Minister to Belgium, is an entire success. Immediately after the war Gen. Sanford purchased some twenty-five square miles of land on the St. John's river, in Florida, which he purposed devoting to the culture of the orange. To work this large plantation, whereon he had laid out a grove of one hundred acres with sixteen hundred trees, he at first imported a force of negroes. These not proving entirely satisfactory, he resolved to send to Europe for a colony of peasants, engaging to give a year's labor for their expenses, and to supply permanent and steady labor. Accordingly a colony of forty five persons was secured, consisting of persons skilled in a variety of handiwork. The colony prospered so well that Mr. Sanford sent for a second and third detachment, so that he has now a working force of nearly a hundred active, intelligent and industrious persons on his estate. They like their work, the climate agrees with them, and when orange culture is not in order they make themselves useful and profitable as carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, shoemakers and so forth. Gen. Sanford is to be congratulated upon the success of his scheme, which is deserving, apparently, of extensive imitation throughout the country.

The Common Council of Philadelphia Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—This afternoon the grand jury returned a true bill of indictment against all the members of the Common Council, charging them with maintaining a nuisance in permitting the Girard avenue bridge to be opened for travel in its present condition.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, December 24.—The full report of the committee for recounting the votes of the recent municipal election confirms the election of Henry L. Pierce as Mayor by 79 majority.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

State Sociables—How They are Gotten up and Managed—Democratic Amusements.

[From the Tribune Correspondence.]

The State sociables have been revived. The Pennsylvanians lead off, the New Yorkers and Ohioans come next, and the other States will soon follow. These sociables are a unique feature of Washington society life. They are given by associations composed of department officials, clerks, and other Government employees living in the city. These organizations have a double purpose. They make inquisition into the political faith of all persons holding office in Washington from their respective States, to see if there be any Democrats, Liberals, or other political heretics among them; they aid in distribution of documents, levy assessments, and obtain leaves-of-absence and half-fare on the railways to enable their members to go to their former homes and vote. But when the work of the campaign is over and the victory won, the members' thoughts turn from politics to the milder excitement of the quadrille and the German, and their partisan organizations are converted into pleasant social coteries. Each engages a hall and a band, provides a supper, and hospitably invites all citizens of its State to come in and have a good time, charging them a small admission fee to pay expenses. The principal Northern States have each an association. The New England States join together, and all the Southern States furnish only Republicans enough for a single society. The sociables of each society usually occur at intervals of a fortnight or three weeks, but there are so many associations that there is fiddling and dancing going on the whole winter long, and as it is the custom for people from one State to invite their friends from another to come to their sociables, the friends of course returning the compliment, there is no end of opportunities for those who are fond of such festivities to pass their evenings in dancing and chat. Nothing could be much more democratic than these affairs. The political importance of the associations secures the occasional attendance of the President and Cabinet, and Congressmen are always present in goodly numbers. Mingled with these dignitaries are poor clerks and mesengers, who never owned a dress coat in their lives and whose sensible wives make no attempt to keep up with the fashions. For the time they are as good as anybody. Poor Jones of the Tenth Auditor's Office, who makes shift to live on $1,200 a year, takes in his ungloved hands the white kids of the Cabinet's Minister's wife, in "turning corners" in the "lancers," and Mrs. Jones, who has carefully darned her best black silk for the occasion, is made happy by a polka with a Congressman or a waltz with an attache of some foreign legation. There is perfect freedom of dress. Plain walking suits mingle with elegant "robes de bal," and rusty frock coats with the latest cut of swallow-tails.

Whatever may be thought of the political feature of these State Associations, in their social phase they are entirely commendable. They foster a love of one's native State—a kind of patriotism which, perhaps, needs cultivation amid the strong centralizing tendencies that now prevail. They promote friendships between people of common nativity, engaged in the common business of serving the Government and they no doubt create to some extent that *esprit du corps* which must make men take pride in the faithful discharge of duty. Besides, they afford harmless and pleasant diversion, at small expense, to many who without them would have few opportunities for such enjoyments.

ARKANSAS.

The Political War.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 24.—Hon. Wm. M. Harrison, candidate on the Reform State ticket for the position of Associated Justice on the Supreme Court at the recent election, to-day filed a complaint before H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, praying for an injunction to prevent M. L. Dunnison and E. J. Earle, the Republican candidates whose election has been announced by the State Department, from exercising the duties of their office, and also asking for a restraining order to prevent Acting Governor Hadley and Secretary of State Johnson from altering or changing the original returns, and asking for a mandamus to compel them to produce in court the original returns, statements, etc., in reference to the election. The suit charges the Governor, Secretary of State, Register, County Clerks and judges of election with confederating together and fraudulently depriving thousands of citizens of their right to vote, of changing and altering the returns, and preventing returns from being made from four counties, by which the complainant answers that he was deprived of the benefit of 10,000 votes. The counsel moved for a temporary injunction until a motion could be heard and argued on the ground that the defendants would deface the records after being apprised of these proceedings, unless restrained from doing so. Judge Caldwell refused a temporary injunction, but directed that the parties be served with a notice and copy of the complaint, and he would hear the matter on Monday next.

Examination of Election Inspectors for Permitting Women to Vote.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 24.—The examination of Beasley W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh, and Wm. B. Hall, the Inspectors of Election who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote at the late election, before U. S. Commissioner A. B. Ely, on a charge of permitting women to vote, was concluded to-day. John E. Gould, Deputy U. S. District Attorney, made the argument on behalf of the prosecution. Susan B. Anthony appeared as counsel for the Inspectors, and made an able argument in their behalf. The decision of the Commissioner has not yet been announced. The argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony was concluded on Tuesday before Commissioner Storrs. The decision was postponed until Thursday next.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 24.—The vessel reported to be wrecked at the mouth of the river Gironde last Saturday was beyond question the steamship Germany, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst., for Havana and New Orleans, and not the Germania. No particulars have been received.

The Moors. Allen report that it was their steamship Germany, which was lost as reported.

The steamers City of Brussels and Idaho have arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The steamship St. Laurent has arrived from Havre.

HAVRE, December 24.—The steamship Thorwaldsen, from Stettin for New York, *via* Havre, sailed hence this morning.

Suspension in the Anthracite Region.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Operations in the coal regions will stop on the first of January. The suspension is caused by the non-acceptance of the basis proposed by the Anthracite Board of Trade to the Workingmen's Beneficial Association. At a meeting in Pottsville the proposition of the Anthracite Board of Trade was submitted to the different districts. After their action is ascertained another meeting will be held. It is generally thought in the mining regions that there will be a long suspension.

Greetings From a Three Months' Town.

DENNISON, TEXAS, December 24.—The track-layers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad reached this city to-day, and a regular passenger train leaves here to night for North Dennison, which, on its third monthly birthday, with its 2,500 inhabitants in four hundred buildings, two newspapers, two banks, and business represented in the same ratio, sends Christmas greeting to the outside world. Five hundred bales of cotton are here awaiting shipment on the first train north.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—A special to the *Gazette* from Fort Wayne, Ind., says Otto Berg, of Philadelphia, who was recently arrested and imprisoned in Fort Wayne on suspicion of participation in the watch robbery at the Ives House in Chicago, has commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against Mayor Randall, of Fort Wayne, for fifty thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—General A. P. Hovey fell, in Mount Vernon, Indiana, last Monday night, and broke his arm.

—Henry Siegler was stabbed to death by Fred. Wise, in Williamsburg, N. Y., on Monday night. Wise escaped.

—General Sherman and staff will wear the newly adopted army uniform for the first time on making their official call upon the President on New Year's day.

—The body of a murdered white man, with his skull crushed as by a pick, and twenty-five cuts in the face, was found last Monday evening in South Washington, D. C.

—Several attorneys and claim agents are endeavoring to induce Secretary Boutwell to modify his order relative to their official intercourse with the Treasury Department.

—A Washington special states that the reported coalition of the South American States to force Spain to relinquish her rule over Cuba is unknown to diplomatic representatives.

—A special from Rockport, Ind., says that Daniel Leobtz, just released from the Elizabethtown jail, cut William Riles with a razor at Rockport on Monday, giving a probably fatal wound.

—It is stated that the Government has withdrawn from the arbitration in the case of the Wright Indian Country frauds, by which Wright obtained about half a million dollars, which he still holds.

—The trial of Kincheis at Owensboro, Kentucky, for the murder of Throckmorton, was interrupted on Tuesday by the serious illness of one of the jurors. The jury was dismissed and the case will be tried over.

—At a meeting of colored citizens in Boston last Monday night, resolutions were passed calling on the American people to urge the administration to extend all legal aid to the patriots of Cuba in their struggle for freedom.

—Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the wife of Joaquin Miller, arrived in Chicago on Monday. She intends to lecture there as soon as the weather moderates, and from there will visit the eastern cities to deliver her lecture on the "Poet of the Sierras."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A Car Falls Through a Trestle Work.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

Twenty-Two Killed and Eighteen Wounded.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—An accident on the Cross Cut railroad occurred a few rods south of Prospect station, eight miles from Brocton. Two cars were burned. As far as learned, four men were killed: Con. Maloney, road master; Frank Taylor, baggage man; Mark Haight, and E. Bell, of Sherman, New York. Fay Flanders, conductor, is dying. Earl Bason, mail agent, was dangerously injured. Others were injured.

LATER ACCOUNT.

ERIE, PA., December 25—1 P. M.—A fearful accident occured on the Cross Cut Railroad at Prospect station. One coach and baggage car fell off a bridge twenty-seven feet high. The cause was a broken flange on the tender. Twenty-two were killed and eighteen wounded. The names of the killed, as far as ascertained, are John Douglas and Edwin Bell, of Sherman, New York; Con Maloney, of Brocton; Mark Haight, of Brocton, New York; Frank Taylor, of Corry, Pennsylvania; Eliza Zelley, of Ripley, New York; Johnson, of Westfield, New York.

The wounded are Maggie Curtin, of Titusville; Mrs. J. M. Curtin, of Titusville; George Miller, of Freedonia; J. J. Barles, Dunkirk, N. Y.; W. H. Lee, of Corry, Pa.; Jacob Burtin, of Irving, N. Y.; W. H. Tiekner, of Buffalo; Lizzie Briggs, of Angola, N. Y.; S. Hilton, of Rochester, N. Y.; T. P. Sanders, of Corry; Z. A. Dunham, of Pleasantville, Pa.; E. Z. Bacon, of Brocton.

The cars fell to the bottom upward, the weight of the tracks crushing them. There was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames. Only two axes could be procured to cut away the roofs in pieces. In this situation some twenty-five persons were roasted alive, filling the air for nearly an hour with their dying shrieks. It is believed several of those rescued will die of their injuries.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CORRY, Pa., December 24—*Midnight.*—This afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, as the mail train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad was leaving Corry at 1:20 P. M., and neared Frosspect, and when within about eighty rods of the station, the train was thrown off the track at a trestle work, the passenger and baggage car and tender falling a distance of about twenty-six feet, while the engine passed over unhurt. To the present time the dead bodies of nineteen persons have been recovered, some of which are fearfully burned, and thirty-five persons are known to have been wounded, some of them seriously. Among the dead are Frank Taylor, baggageman, of Corry; E. Bacon, of Brocton, mail agent; Con. Maloney, of Brocton, trackmaster; Mr. Bell, of Sherman; Mr. Halte, of Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and blackened state of the corpses.

Among the injured are Hay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Ticknor, of Titusville, seriously; J. Cowdry, employe of the Philadelphia & Erie Road at Corry. Orville Swift, of the firm of Hollister, Swift & Co., insurance agents, of Corry, is missing.

The accident was caused by a broken rail. Flanders will probably lose the toes of one foot and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, but will probably recover.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—Extra freight train No. 2left Indianapolis on Monday at 2:25 P. M., in charge of John Belch, engineer, G. W. Patten, firemen, Henry Koons and Jos. Bowers, brakesmen. The train was composed of one engine and sixteen freight cars, consisting mostly of hundred consigned to parties in Louisville and Jefferson, embracing large numbers of hogs. The train was running very cautiously. At Henryville station, twenty miles out from Louisville, a switch was left open by some person unknown, since a passenger train passed over the switch two hours before, and left it in proper condition. The engine and eleven cars were thrown down an embankment four feet into a ravine, and instantly killing Belah, Potter and Koons. Bowers escaped and brought assistance. The bodies were recovered, frightfully mangled.

ACCIDENT NEAR BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Passengers on the through train from Washington, due here at 7:10 o'clock, P. M., report an accident near Stanton station, on the other side of Baltimore. Several persons were injured, one or two fatally. The train ran into a carriage, which was crossing the track.

THE WEATHER.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 24.—The thermometer at the United States Signal Office at six o'clock this morning was twenty degrees below zero.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, and probably snow over northern North Carolina; for the Gulf States, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain from southern Louisiana to Florida and Georgia, but clearing weather on Wednesday afternoon and night; for the Middle States, winds veering to easterly, with increasing cloudiness, and with probably snow from Virginia to southern New York; for New England, northerly to easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, southerly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, from Missouri to Lake Michigan and westward, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness; and very probably threatening weather, but the afternoon telegraphic reports from Dakota and Minnesota are missing.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Last night and this forenoon was the coldest of the season, the mercury falling to 8 degrees below zero by the Signal Service thermometer, and 12 and 16 degrees below by ordinary instruments, according to location. To-night, however, the temperature is much milder, being several degrees above zero. The river above the bridge piers is frozen strong enough for the passage of teams, and the transfer company is laying a plank road way on the ice, preparatory to the transfer of freight. The river below the bridge is open for a distance of several blocks. The ferries are doing their usual business.

INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—A special from Wabash, Indiana, says that upwards of sixty locomotives were frozen up and are out of water, between Huntington and Peru, Indiana, for nearly forty-eight hours. Cattle, hogs and sheep were frozen to death. No fatal case of freezing of the employes has been reported, though many had limbs badly frozen. The thermometer here was at zero at seven o'clock this morning.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—The weather to-day beats the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the thermometer going down to 30 degrees below zero. It was moderating this afternoon to zero. A woman named Krash was picked up this morning on River street frozen to death. It is supposed she had fallen down in a fit of intoxication.

MAINE.

BATH, ME., December 24.—The weather for the past few days has been bitterly cold. It is now, at 8 o'clock P. M., six degrees below zero. At Richmond, at 9 A. M., it was 9 degrees below. There is probably more snow on the ground in this vicinity at this date than for the past twenty-five years.

FORT SCOTT.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., December 24.—Last night was the coldest known in this section, the mercury standing eighteen degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., December 24.—The temperature is sinking rapidly since dark. The thermometer was two degrees below zero at 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE.

Scow Capsized—Dinner to Newsboys—Complimentary Dinner to Hon. Matt. Carpenter.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—The scow Scottish Chief was water logged and capsized off port on Monday, giving a probably fatal wound.

—It is stated that the Government has withdrawn from the arbitration in the case of the Wright Indian Country frauds, by which Wright obtained about half a million dollars, which he still holds.

—The trial of Kincheis at Owensboro, Kentucky, for the murder of Throckmorton, was interrupted on Tuesday by the serious illness of one of the jurors. The jury was dismissed and the case will be tried over.

—At a meeting of colored citizens in Boston last Monday night, resolutions were passed calling on the American people to urge the administration to extend all legal aid to the patriots of Cuba in their struggle for freedom.

—Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the wife of Joaquin Miller, arrived in Chicago on Monday. She intends to lecture there as soon as the weather moderates, and from there will visit the eastern cities to deliver her lecture on the "Poet of the Sierras."

DINNER TO NEWSBOYS.

Hon. C. Cramer, proprietor of the *Wisconsin*, gives the newsboys of this city a Christmas dinner to-morrow.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee will give Hon. Matt. Carpenter a complimentary dinner on the 30th inst.

Suicide at Corry, Pa.

CORRY, December 24.—Last night, a man named J. Barry, a shoemaker, about forty years old, having a wife and child in Canada, cut his throat three times with a shoe-knife, and by the appearance of the floor of the room, died in agony. The cause was depression of spirits on account of money matters.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagrations in New York—Barnum's Museum in Ashes—Nearly All the Animals Burned to Death—Loss Over $1,600,000—Numerous Fires in Other Cities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Barnum's museum and menagerie, on Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music, was burned this morning. The fire commenced about four o'clock this morning. In half an hour the entire building, though constructed of iron, was in ruins. The flames quickly spread to the buildings on either side. Grace Chapel, on the easterly side, was burned to the ground, and the Lawrence Mansion, on the westerly side, was seriously damaged. The fire ran through the block to Thirteenth street, destroying the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens and that of F. Grotes.

The following are additional particulars: Wies, a police officer, at 4:16 A. M., while on his patrol, noticed fire bursting through the roof of the circus immediately over where the giraffes were kept, and immediately afterwards the animals and birds began screeching and howling in a terrific manner. Alarms were soon sounded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that almost before the firemen could get water, Barnum's Circus was a thing of the past. The firemen report that the roars of animals were frightful during the short time that they lasted. Two elephants and one camel were the only animals saved. When they were led out by their keepers, they were given large space by the crowd witnessing the fire, although the animals were very docile, considering the excitement on all sides.

The front building was two stories high, and composed nearly altogether of corrugated iron and wood. The structure burned, however, as though it was a tinder box. The firemen and others were unable to stand within a hundred feet of the burning building, the heat was so intense. The windows of the Academy of Music were cracked and broken with the heat, and the doors were blistered. The lift boards in front of the Academy were burned on the side towards the circus. Nothing could be done to save any of the animals. Grace Chapel was wholly consumed, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to extend across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large carriage manufactory of Stevens & Co., and several private dwellings.

The German Episcopal church, which adjoined Barnum's museum, was also burned. The loss is heavy.

It appears that Barnum's insurance on the building and contents is in the neighborhood of $90,000. In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpedan called attention to the unsafe condition of Barnum's museum, and the danger to the surrounding property. Don't forget it.

The men who slept in the building threw open the doors opening on Fourteenth street, and two of the performing elephants, Hannibal and Betsy, and a camel walked out. These were the only animals that escaped. The remaining animals, terror stricken by the flames sweeping toward their cages, the heat and the stifling smoke, dashed madly against the iron bars that confined them, or crouched in the corner of their cages, overcome with fear. The performing elephant Pedro, a magnificent specimen of his kind, who arrived here only last week from Hamburg, was securely fastened by chains on his fore feet. Unavailing efforts were made to undo these, and the keepers were obliged to leave him to his fate. His shrill trumpetings could be heard for a considerable time after the advancing flames had driven away those who had vainly endeavored to rescue him.

The following is a list of animals burned: One elephant, four giraffes, seven camels and dromedaries, two magnificent Abyssinian lions, three sea lions, the only ones attached to a menagerie, two white Polar bears, two Bengal tigers, one African leopard, one Alsean eland, one Asiatic yak, one gnu, one Horned horse, one chacema, the largest of the baboon tribe; the celebrated happy family, consisting of a number of animals, among them a racoon, rat, dog, cat, and other small animals, and a number of birds, living together in the same cage; a large collection of apes, gorillas, monkeys, raccoons and small animals, pelicans, ostriches and other rare birds; five large anacondas and boa constrictors in a cage.

One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment. All the performers lost their wardrobes and effects.

Grace church was valued at $15,000; insured $50,000.

Lock's box factory and Funk's piano factory, on Nineteenth street, were burned last night. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

The entire block on the west side of Centre street, between Leonard and Worth, was burned this evening. The flames broke out near a boiler in the basement of the building 81, 83 and 85 Centre street, and speedily communicated with the upper floor, whence they spread to the adjoining buildings, 87, 89 and 91, also to 75 and 77 Centre street, and 130 and 132 Leonard street. In 81, 83 and 85 the following parties are losers: New York Newspaper Company; Aiken & Chemet, of Milwaukee; Dun, Barlow & Co., printing office; Anders, Archer & Co., book binders; in 87, James Gallagher, dealer in brass goods, and in 89 and 91, were the law offices of Howe and Hummell, Howe J. Sherler, Edward Price, and the liquor store of George Middleton; 79 was occupied by E. B. Cummins as a paint shop and dwelling, and 77 by Wilkins as a liquor store; 130 and 132 Leonard street were occupied by numerous families and the first floors as groceries. Two girls employed in the building where the fire commenced were severely injured, also two men, one of them, Benjamin Baliard, probably fatally. It is rumored that six girls perished in the flames, but the report needs confirmation. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

Later.—Thirty-eight young women employed in the upper stories of 81, 83 and 85 Centre street fled down the staircase and by the fire escape when the alarm was given. Two fell when several feet from the ground, and were severely injured. Their names are Mary Hopkins, of 206 First avenue, and Emma Frances, of 149 Mercer street. A rumor spread that several were unable to escape and were burned to death, but it is not authenticated.

The building was a mere shell, filled with inflammable material. From every window the flames burst, threatening the *Clipper* office opposite, and other buildings. Joseph Pike, a printer, residing at 43 Franklin street, was struck on the head by a falling brick, and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

Benjamin Baliard was less seriously injured Building 81, 83 and 85 was owned by the Chatterton estate; loss $150,000; small insurance, being of dangerous construction. The loss of Cramer, Akins & Cramer, formerly of Milwaukee, but now known as the New York Newspaper Company, is $50,000; fully insured. Dun, Barlow & Co. lose $20,000; insured. Anderson, Archer & Co. lose $50,000; partly insured. Building

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do, for 6 months	5 00
Do, for 3 months	2 50
Do, for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, post-office, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111¾.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

The confiscated property restored to the Orleanist Princes in France, amounts to about forty-two millions of francs. It was confiscated by decree of Louis Napoleon in 1852. The property was mainly accumulated by Louis Phillippe, and represents about half the family estate at the time of his banishment. By the act of restoration passed by the French Assembly last Saturday, the property will be divided into eight portions, one portion to go to each of the eight direct heirs; but this will be again sub-divided among all the posterity of the "Citizen King," who now number fifty-two persons.

THE organization of the next House of Representatives at Washington is just now creating a great deal of speculation, caused by rumors of a "slate" or "slates" adverse to Speaker Blaine, who is a candidate for re-election as a matter of course. Freeman Clarke, the wealthy and experienced representative of the Rochester (New York) district, and Horace Maynard, just elected as Congressman at large from Tennessee, and one of the oldest members of Congress on the Republican side, are both out against the Speaker. An effort is being made to combine the Pennsylvania delegation in favor of Maynard, on the protection question, with the understanding that Judge Kelley will be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This is only a rumor. We have a good deal of faith in Blaine's re-election, as he has a faculty for "organizing victory."

THE Postal Telegraph question has been brought to the attention of Congress, in a manner that will thoroughly test its popularity with that body. The bill reported by Mr. Ramsey to the Senate simply authorizes the Postmaster General to establish telegraph lines, at specified points, but does not indicate that it is to be a Government institution in the sense of ownership. A Postal Telegraph Company is to be organized, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to be increased to an extent equal to the value of the lines bought or built. Yet this institution is to be under Government patronage, and, to a large extent, under its control. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is to have supervision of the arrangement. Just as presented, it is difficult to determine, either the real character of the proposed arrangement, or the measure of its utility. We do not just like the capital stock phase of the enterprise, as it smacks of private speculation. If, however, the general public will be convenienced, we favor so much of the affair. But if the Government is to have the system under its control, why not own the lines, and employ the revenue for the advantage of the people at large?

IMMIGRATION from Europe moves in a spasmodic sort of manner. Attention has been drawn in New York recently to the large number of persons from the south of Italy who have arrived there; but this has been cast entirely in the shade by the influx of Italians at our North American ports, particularly those of the Argentine Confederation, and notably Buenos Ayres. The complications which have so recently existed between that Government and Brazil having been satisfactorily adjusted, the journals of the country are congratulating themselves over the general prosperity which prevails, and over nothing more than this extraordinary influx of Italian immigrants. Twelve hundred of these people landed at Buenos Ayres in one day, and some three thousand in one week. It is estimated that during the ensuing year the immigration to this country alone will reach the number of one hundred thousand souls. The new comers are described as being strong and able-bodied, and of just the stamp to benefit the land of their adoption. Italians would be a good class of immigrants for the Southern States to cultivate. The better class of the laboring people are frugal, industrious, and apt in many branches of industry.

WHILE the question of Mr. Colfax resigning the Vice Presidency to assume the editorship of the *Tribune* was pending, the New York *World* developed some curious possibilities as to its effect on the Presidency, in the event of President Grant's death. Among other things, it dwells on one of the curious anomalies of our Presidential system. If the President should die after the 4th of March next, Henry Wilson would become President. If he should die before that time with Mr. Colfax as Vice President, Colfax would become President until the 4th of March, and Wilson after that time. But if Colfax were now to resign, and then the President should die, Wilson, as the *World* contends, would not become President on the 4th of March, and the country would be compelled to elect a President next year under a law passed in 1792. We are not sure that the *World's* view is exactly correct; would be the same question of a new election have been involved if Andrew Johnson had been convicted on his impeachment, and was it not universally assumed that the acting President of the Senate would fill out the term, leaving the machinery to go on in the usual order. However, the question is a curious one, and it may be well that we are not to have Mr. Colfax's resignation to present a possible risk.

THE affairs of the New York *Tribune* have been a great deal canvassed of late, and all sorts of rumors circulated. As we get at the facts from a long article in the *Tribune* of Monday, there was considerable strife for the controlling interest in the paper: the fifty-one out of the hundred shares that names its editor and dictates its excuse. Those who opposed Mr. Greeley's recent political eccentricities paid over half a million of dollars for a controlling interest, but the other party, represented by Whitelaw Reid, "bid higher," Mr. R. says, "and bought the paper back." The *Tribune* comments upon these figures as follows:

Making allowance for the fact that the *Tribune* is practically without improved real estate, this indicates by far the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent—a price greater, we may say without offense, than any other journal on the continent, with the exception of *The Herald*, could be expected to command, But henceforth there is no price whatever, with which any stranger can buy it,—it is beyond reach.

As to its future political course, it will not vary from what it has been the last two years, independent of all claims of party allegiance. It will represent the impersonality of its editors, and public sentiment as near as they can gather it. The style of the paper has been changed to read "The *Tribune*, Founded by Horace Greeley."

THE business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this year, will vastly exceed that of last. The gross earnings from January 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, were $18,228,559. Last year during a similar period they aggregated $15,630,104, showing a balance in favor of this year of $2,549,455. The difference will be largely increased the two concluding months of the year, in which probably the heaviest traffic is carried on. The receipts of the United States Government did not reach the present actual receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson; and it was not until 1812, the first year of the war, that the receipts of the federal treasury amounted to twenty-two and a half million of dollars, probably a gain approximating to that of the Railroad Company this year. After the war, and up in fact until 1830 the receipts of the federal treasury remained about twenty-five millions. These facts need no comment, they so abundantly illustrate the operations of our great line of State railroad.

THE best idea of Cuban affairs attainable, we get from the reports of a special "commissioner" sent out by the New York *Herald*, who was permitted to pass the military lines of both loyalists and patriots. In one of his last letters, after a careful review of the situation, Mr. Henderson gives it as his opinion that:

"On the Cuban side the struggle can be indefinitely prolonged, or, at least, as long as the patriotic enthusiasm of the people remains at its present height, unless the Spaniards throw in a force sufficient to garrison every village in every district, and by the sure process of the absolute extermination of every patriotic Cuban, make the gem of the Antilles what it was once boasted to be—'the ever faithful' isle. But that such a gigantic undertaking as that is within the means of the Spaniards I have no hesitation whatever in stating is impossible. To effect it the Spanish army would have to be numbered, not in tens, but in hundreds of thousands; and as its soldiers are but conscripts or mercenaries, they would require sums for their support altogether too enormous for the slender resources of crippled and bankrupt Spain."

Not much promise here of success for the Spaniards or rest for the insurgents. The war will go on, we venture to predict, until the United States interferes in the one way possible.

PEACE—GOOD WILL.

By universal consent, to-day is devoted to the celebration of the birth of Him whose mission to this world was one of peace and good-will. For a few centuries, the precise date of His birth was controverted, and fierce arguments were exchanged; but eventually a friendly council examined the various evidences, and the date now observed was amicably fixed. While as a matter of chronology the subject of date is interesting, as a question of fact it is of little moment. The Scriptures have been careful to attach but slender importance to the incidentals of Christ's life; while they bring out in strong relief the salient points of his life's mission. His personal appearance is not described, his domestic life is only hinted at, his boyhood is almost entirely ignored,—while the mission that inspired him, his enunciations of doctrines, his manner of teaching, his humble life, and tragic death are clearly portrayed, as showing that he willingly came to us, and freely died for our redemption. Hence in accepting one day, and observing it partially as commemorative of His birth, and partially as a general holiday, much of His spirit of fraternity and regard for essentials and disregard for non-essentials is seen.

It would be pleasant, did space permit, to trace the growth of observance, the national peculiarities that entered into it, and the peculiar surroundings given this day, in past centuries. First came the reverential, but joyous, worship of simple minded, pure followers of His. Then as spiritual Christianity declined, and outward observances became more elaborate and ornate, splendid ceremonies were employed in celebrating the day. After this came the stern, harsh feudal age, when material good cheer took the place of more refined enjoyments. In England came, then, the long-continued feasting, the vassail bowl, the yule log,—and with them wild songs and rude sports. Germany had her Santa Claus, with presents, family gatherings and merry makings. Sweden mingled wild superstitions with the observances of the day.

We have outgrown all that, and while the sentiment that inspires our observance may not be universally of the highest order, it is at least commendable, so far as it goes. We are growing, however, in this particular. Twenty years ago, and the day received little attention,—now it is generally regarded; and the drift of observance is in the right direction. The day is primarily consecrated to the promotion of the happiness of children. If they have had a year of privation, of sickness, of suffering, of disappointments as keenly felt as the greater sorrows of the older and stronger,—the common impulse is to make them forget all else in the rich heritage of joy that falls to them on Christmas day. What the family omits, the Sunday school supplies,—for on that day, nearly all our Sunday schools confer on their attendants a box of sweetmeats, beside affording them the happiness of a delightful sociable. All this is commendable,—as if we rise no higher in the inspiration to Christmas day observance, we have reached the level of seeking to impart happiness, the great object of Him, whose birth the day commemorates.

The great primal fact, out of which has developed the beautiful customs and observances we have, has given rise to so much embittered controversy, that we hesitate to touch, even its most salient points. Was the outburst of the angelic overture mere melody, meant to enrapture the ears of startled shepherds, or was it prophecy? Did the Christ come to give peace and good will to men? If so, what meant He, when he said, "I come, not to bring peace, but a sword?" Was His a warlike mission? Do these apparently contradictory announcements have any element of harmony in them? What has been the effect of Christianity on the world,—has it humanized, ennobled, unified the race, or are we to attribute to natural laws what we are? These questions have perplexed many, and perhaps it does not become a secular journal, even on an occasion of this kind, to invade the realm of polemics, and attempt to solve, what has been fruitful of so much embittered controversy.

That the *effect* of Christ's coming teaching has been to unsheathe man bloody sword, no student of history will deny. A father toils, saves, accumulates,—and divides equitably a large fortune among his children. Before his body sleeps in the grave, those children are violently contesting over the will. The father gave what he thought would prove a blessing—their evil passions made it a curse. So the beautiful example, the noble sentiment, the crystal teachings, and best of all, the life blood of the Christ were meant to give peace, good will, and a noble life to the world. There was enough in the patrimony for all, but the evil passions of men have turned it it into an occasion for quarreling, of bloodshed, of war. So one prophecy has been fulfilled. Yet during all the centuries of contest, the great teachings and noble example of the Christ have been permeating systems, philosophies, science, have infused themselves into the spirit of enlightened government, and are more potential to-day than ever before. What is the test of good government? The nearness with which it conforms in law to the Christian standard, and in practice to the Christian spirit. We had, according to custom, occasion for war with England. In place of seeking the arbitrament of the sword, we sought that of peace,—and the world commended,—and why? Because the Governments of the world are more permeated with the spirit of peace and good will than ever before. Do motives of interest lie at the bottom of this new love of peace? Yes. But before the governing powers were not wise, and liberal enough to appreciate such motives,—for these were always opposed to war. The difference between then and now is, that we have grown enough into the spirit of the right, to value peace. Hence, the Angelic prophecy is also true.

We commend this day, hallowed by so many delightful associations, to the enjoyment of our readers. It is a day for brightness, sunshine, joy. Let the children romp, let father and mother join in their sports. Make it a day of gladness, and its beaming sunshine will follow you through the year.

FINANCE AND MANUFACTURES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

During the progress of the late Presidential campaign our Congressmen, Senators, and public speakers portrayed in eloquent speeches the prosperity of our country, the abundance of labor, and money for the remuneration of our labor, attributing all these good things to the success of the Republican party and assured the masses and our business men that the continuance of all these depended upon the re-endorsing of this great and good party by re-electing U. S. Grant as President and returning all the Republican Congressmen and Senators whose terms of office were then expiring back to Congress. The election is now over; the people by their votes did as they were strongly urged to do; the business men of the country very liberally indeed furnished all the means to accomplish the results of the late election by giving liberally of their funds to defray all the expenses of a very vigorous and exciting campaign, and what do we find as a redemption for the pledges given? Why not a single promise as yet fulfilled, but everything almost that would lead to the supposition that not one would be fulfilled. Congress is now in session, the members are all back again in their places under full pay, and but little heed do they pay to what seems to us at this time a strikingly important matter; that is our financial or monetary condition. Never in the history of the country has such a condition in money matters existed as at present. Business entirely prostrated, labor becoming exceedingly scarce, and a general discouraging prospect from almost every stand-point, except to those who are profiting by the present stringency of the money market; when our manufacturers can hardly secure sufficient currency to pay their workmen and are almost driven to the greatest extremities to raise the necessary funds for meeting their current liabilities. With a Congress in session that will not or does not take any heed of such a condition of things, it is high time that our manufacturers and business men should take some concerted action among themselves, and see if our indifferent Congressmen cannot be forced to heed their demands. Our financial men—we mean by this our citizens who have a few hundred thousand dollars to loan at rates of interest from twelve to twenty per cent. per annum—say, no! Our currency alone; let the Secretary of the Treasury go on with his policy; it will be all the better for the country to reduce our currency; it will bring prices down and stop this extravagant expansion which has been going on for the last ten years. These are all very good arguments for our money lenders, but what is the result upon our manufactures and business. They are these; manufactories of all kinds must either soon stop or become bankrupt. Our business must curtail every expense possible, and to either or both of these mean, misery, suffering and want to our laboring classes; and on these alone depend the prosperity of our country. We claim that there is no wild speculation going on, or has been going on, as stated by our money lenders; nothing new has been projected but what has been badly needed and what has been of very great benefit to the whole people. Improvements of all kinds have been of a substantial and desirable kind, the effects of which have manifested themselves upon every foot of real estate in the country. This is, as yet, a comparatively new country; railroads have to be built, highways constructed, public buildings erected, new mines opened, new manufacturing establishments erected, new lands opened to our fast increasing population; and all these require, if they are going on in population to the increase in the numbers of our people, an abundant and steady supply of a good currency; and when these very necessary works are in the height of progress, it is a wrong time to put a check upon them by beginning a so called contraction of our currency; we would rather call it a destruction of business.

These money lenders say prices of every thing are in an inflated and unhealthy condition, and a day of reckoning must come some day if it does not now. All these are good arguments with which they hope to satisfy their greediness, but we say prices are not inflated; and even admitting that they are, is not labor, which is the foundation of all, inflated also; and while all is in an evenly balanced condition, all is prosperous. Look at our laborers of to-day. Never in the history of this or any other country, was there seen homes and real estate owned in such proportions by the laboring classes as in our own country at the present time, showing that no matter how inflated prices, our laborers are enabled to lay by some little of their earnings to secure for themselves comfortable homes in which to rear their young families and shelter them from weather and want.

But go on, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, with your pet plan of contraction, and go on, Congress, with your foolish work of passing resolutions and bills of no benefit to any one but your individual selves, not heeding the great demands of this country, and a change will take place that will shake the business system of this country to its very foundations, and produce such awful results that the country will not recover from for years to come. Let Congress at once take hold of this matter and direct a re-issue of our contracted currency to such an amount as the business of the country requires and all will be well. Labor will be plenty and well remunerated; improvements go on, our country develop, and in a few years more of such prosperity, at the farthest fifty, and this country will stand among the nations of the world as a great and prosperous one, without a dollar of a national debt in existence. But if the contraction of currency is continued, our mills, furnaces, foundries and workshops will be idle, our workmen in misery, and starvation and general disorder and wretchedness existing from one part of the country to the other.

THE FIRST CABINET.

The Men Who Surrounded Washington.

Mr. Parton, in the January *Atlantic*, thus describes Washington and his first Cabinet:

Age had not quenched the vivacity of either of the four Secretaries—Jefferson, 47; Knox, 40; Randolph, 37; Hamilton, 33. When, in the world's history, was so young a group charged with a task so new, so difficult, and so momentous?

Such were the gentlemen who had gathered round the council table at the President's house, in New York in 1789; at the head of the table General Washington, now 58, his frame as erect as ever, but his face showing the deep traces of the thousand anxious hours he had passed. Not versed in the lore of schools, but gifted with a great sum of intellect, the eternal glory of this man is, that he used all the might of his mighty patient endeavors to find out the right way; ever on the watch to keep out of his decision everything like bias or prejudice, never deciding until he had exhausted every source of elucidation within his reach. Some questions he could not decide with his own mind, and he knew he could not. In such cases he bent all his powers to ascertaining how the subject appeared to minds fitted to grapple with it, and getting them to view it without prejudice.

I am delighted to learn that Carlyle can seldom hear the name of Washington pronounced without breaking forth with an explosion of contempt, especially, it is said, if there is an American within hearing. Washington is the exact opposite of a full Carlylean hero. His glory is that he was not richly endowed, not sufficient unto himself, not indifferent to human rights, opinions and preferences; but, feeling highly his need of help, sought it, where alone it was to be found, in minds fitted by nature and training to supply his lack. It is this heartfelt desire to be right which shines so affectingly from the plain words of Washington, and gives him rank so far above the gorgeous bandits whom hero-worshippers adore.

On the right of the President, in the place of honor, sat Jefferson, now forty-seven, the senior of all his colleagues; older in public service, too, than any of them; tall, erect, ruddy, noticeably quiet, and unobtrusive of his address and demeanor; the least pugnacious of men. Not a fanatic, not an enthusiast; but an old-fashioned Whig, nurtured upon 'old Coke,' enlightened by twenty-five years' intense discussion—with pen, tongue, and sword—of Colonial principles. Fresh from the latest commentary upon Coke—the ruins of the Bastile—and wearing still red Paris waistcoat and breeches, he was an object of particular interest to all men, and doubtless, often relieved the severity of business by some thrilling relation out of his late foreign experience.

Opposite him, on the President's left, was the place of Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in all the alertness and vigor of thirty-three years. If time had matured his talents, it had not lessened his self-sufficiency; because, as yet, all his short life had been success; and he had associated chiefly with men who possessed nothing either of his fluency or his arithmetic. A positive, vehement little gentleman, with a firm a faith in the apparatus of finance as General Knox had in great guns. He was now in the full tide of activity, lobbying measures through Congress, and organizing the Treasury Department—the most conspicuous man in the Administration, except the President—as usual, his unseen work was his best. In organizing a system of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenue, he employed so much tact, forethought and fertility, that his successors have each, in turn, admired and retained his most important devices. He arranged the system so that the Secretary of the Treasury, at any moment, could survey the whole working of it; and he held at command all the resources of the United States, subject to lawful use, without being able to divert one dollar to a purpose not specially authorized. He could not draw his own pittance of salary without the signatures of the four chief officers of the Department—Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register.

CONFLUENCE LODGE, No. 814 I. O. O. F., was regularly and duly instituted at Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., December 12th, 1872, by D. D. G. M. John H. Uhl, assisted by the following officers representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania: W. G. S. W., W. W. S. Harrah, of Ursina Lodge; W. G. M., Jacob Zorn, of Berlin Lodge; W. G. Sec'y, A. W. Patton, of Somerset Lodge; W. G. W. G. Treas'y, F. C. Sampsell, of Somerset Lodge; W. G. J. W., Wm. H. Wagner, of Stoystown Lodge; W. G. C., J. S. Wm. Meghan, of Dale City Lodge; W. G. I. G., J. N. Gardhill, of Berlin Lodge; W. G. O. G., Geo. W. Lichtner, of Berlin Lodge; W. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Woody, of Richland Lodge, No. 180, State of Illinois; W. G. P. G., Josiah Keller, of Somerset Lodge; W. G. Supporters, R. E. Ross and Matthew Spear, of Hiawatha Lodge. The following named Brothers were elected and duly installed by D. D. G. M., John H. Uhl, in their respective offices: N. G., Frank R. Fleck; V. G., Charles Strohm; Sec'y, James Baxter; A. S, Walter S. Mountain; Treasurer, Henry Valentine.

THE Old South Church in Boston is to be leased to the Government for a postoffice for a period of two years. The building will probably never be occupied for religious purposes again, and the society will find new quarters in some more fashionable region.

GENERAL NEWS.

IN San Antonio, Texas, apples are $25 a barrel and beef two cents a pound.

DESERTION from the English army is going on at the rate of 700 or 800 a month.

THE house in which the poet Pope was born, in Plough court, Lombard street, London, is being pulled down.

BERLIN proposes to improve on the present English postal-card system, by having the postman wait for an answer.

THE Fisk monument, which is to be placed in the cemetery at Brattleboro, Vt., is now in the hands of the artist Meade, at Rome, and will be completed by spring, when it is to be erected under the immediate supervision of the artist.

THE population of the globe is usually estimated at 1,000,000,000. A new and careful estimate, based on the very latest returns, has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians, who calculate the present number of earth's inhabitants at 1,377,000,000 souls.

WELLBORN, Fla., must be a nice place for invalids. On the 5th instant a couple of Wellborn gentlemen had an affair of honor in the public street with double-barrelled guns and pistols, and mutually satisfied each other in thirteen shots by killing one passing stranger outright, mortally wounding a second, and shooting a third and fourth in the leg and arm respectively.

CROSSES as religious symbols have been used from the remotest antiquity. They are to be seen in the rock-hewn caves and temples of Asia and Central America; nay, in the very wilds of India, among groups of cairns, dolmens and cromleehs, where it is supposed they were erected by an aboriginal race, which had been driven there by the first Aryan invasion, several thousand years before Christ.

THE *Rappel* publishes an article from the pen of Colonel Schoelcher, a member of the Assembly, recounting what it has cost France for the trial, keeping, &c., of communists up to the 15th of October. Thirty-three thousand of them have been tried at an expense of about $2,917,805, and besides this the annual cost of keeping the communists neither shot at Satory nor set at liberty will be about $450,000. In addition to this sum—$3,356,705—there have been many incidental expenditures.

THAT an Iron church should burn down in broad daylight, in the central part of a great city like Brooklyn, may well discourage architects and insurance companies. But that is what has happened to the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is pastor. Perhaps, however, when we inquire into all the facts of the case, we shall find that radical defects existed in the construction of the building, which insured its destruction.

AT Harrisburg on Sunday last, while Mrs. Samuel Knox was in the kitchen superintending the preparation of breakfast she was almost instantly killed by a terrific explosion of the water-back in the range. The water pipes were frozen, and when the fire in the range had thawed them, the water rushing into the water back, which was red hot, produced an explosion, taking out the entire front of the range, throwing its fragments with fire into Mrs. Knox's face and breast, burning and lacerating her in a dreadful manner, from the effects of which she died in a few hours.

THE census reports the American-born population of Michigan as 916,049 and the foreign born as 268,010; and now come the Secretary of State of that Commonwealth with a report approved by the State Medical Society to say that half of the American-born are children of foreign-born parents. This leaves but some 450,000, in round numbers, of native parentage, and 413,443 of these being natives of New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, and other States, we are led to the conclusion that Michigan has but some 40,000 Michiganders of native stock, or about one-thirtieth of the population. Either this, or else census, Secretary of State, and Medical Society or all wrong together.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that more than three years ago, Mr. James Oakes, of Boston, made a contract by the sanction of Mr. Forrest with a gentleman of high scholarly attainments in the same city to write a biography of the great tragedian. The volume is to be illustrated from reliable photographs by New York artists, and will also be a history of the drama from its inception until the present. The biographer has been faithfully engaged all this time, and the work was to have been ready next month, but will be delayed a little on account of the death of Mr. Forrest to be made more complete. During the last visit of Mr. Forrest to Boston he spent with his biographer relating scenes and incidents of his life.

THE Poughkeepsie *Eagle* tells this story: One night last week a Hudson river railroad engineer, while going north with his train at lightning speed, suddenly observed a man on the track. He blew his whistle several times as a signal for danger, but he didn't move. In vain he endeavored to stop the train; it was too late. The engine struck the man with full force, completely annihilating him. The man was made of snow, and was placed on the track by a joker. An attempt had previously been made to play the same trick on another engineer, but he detected the cheat by the whiteness of the effigy. The last one, however, after being placed on the track, was blackened with soot from a locomotive smoke-stack.

PERSONAL.

MRS. GOULD, an American lady, has a school of two hundred pupils at Rome.

BISMARCK'S son is reported engaged to an American lady at present residing with her parents in Berlin.

DELPIT, the author of the poem that was lately crowned by the French Academy, is an American citizen and a native of New Orleans.

A DANBURY gentleman ate two mince pies before retiring Sunday night, and about 2 o'clock the next morning was picked up by eleven bald-headed angels and pushed through ten yards of lead pipe.—*Danbury News.*

THE Rev. James M. Stone, formerly a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and President of Hobart and Kenyon Colleges, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest, on Sunday, by Archbishop McCloskey, in New York.

FORREST'S first appearance as a "star" was in May, 1826, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, when he played *Jaffier* in "Venice Preserved," for the benefit of "Governor" C. S. Porter, long manager of the Pittsburgh Theatre.

JUDGE Richard Busteed, formerly of New York, but more recently of Alabama, is to be a candidate for the United States Senate in that State, against Senator Spencer. Busteed will be supported by the Democracy and such Republican members of the Legislature as are personally opposed to Spencer.

GENERAL AMBROSE RANSON WRIGHT, one of the editors of the Augusta, (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and member elect to Congress from the Eighth district of Georgia, died Saturday morning from nervous fever, after about three weeks' illness. He was one of the ablest men of the South, distinguished alike by his military record, legal attainments, and political abilities. He was aged 47.

THE Boston *Transcript* remarks, touching the subject of "Noble Wives," that Mr. Seward's fame began to wane upon the death of his wife, to whom he owed the vitalizing currents which bore him on. Disraeli married in 1839, and at once began to rise to the stature he has reached. The Viscountess Beaconsfield is dead, and we shall see how much this extraordinary man also owed to the power behind the throne.

VICTORIA WOODHULL has again been persecuted, and this time by the people of what she terms Puritanical and pious Boston. Last week her agent came there and hired Music Hall for the purpose of a lecture by the celebrated Victoria, and the announcement of her coming was liberally advertised. The subject of the lecture was to be "Moral Cowardice; or, Four Weeks in Ludlow Street Jail." Tickets were in great demand, and hundreds of dollars' worth were disposed of the first day of the sale. Just as everything was promising most brilliantly, however, the tables were turned upon the fair orator, and she was politely but emphatically informed no hall in the city would would be leased to her. Victoria left Athens in a huff.

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS.

The Center of Gravity of the Population.

General Garfield writes as follows to the New York *Nation*:

I notice an article in the *Nation* of November 21, entitled, "A Sectional Review of the Late Canvass," in which this sentence occurs: "The centre of gravity of the population has not, we believe, crossed the great Appalachian range."

I think you are in error. I had occasion to consider that question a year since, and at my request Professor Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, made a series of calculations to ascertain the center of gravity of the population, as shown by each of the last four censuses. He supposes a plain of the exact shape and size of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, loaded with the actual population, and ascertains the point on which it would balance.

By this process he found that in 1840 the center of gravity of the population was at a point in Virginia near the eastern foot of the Appalachian chain, and near the parallel of 39° north latitude.

In 1850 this center had moved westward fifty-seven miles across the mountains, to a point nearly south of Parkersburg, Va.

In 1860 it had moved westward eighty-two miles, to a point nearly south of Chillicothe, Ohio.

In 1870 it had reached a point near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, about forty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati.

In no case had it widely departed from the 39th parallel.

If the same rate be maintained during the next three decades, which I doubt, it will fall in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ind., in 1900.

Professor Hilgard also found that a line drawn from Lake Erie, at the northeastern corner of Ohio, to Pensacola, in Florida, would divide the population of the United States, as it stood in 1870, into equal parts. This line is nearly parallel to the line of the Atlantic coast.

From these calculations it will appear that both the "center of gravity" and the lines that divide the population in half are more than one hundred and fifty miles west of the Appalachian chain. Very truly, yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, James Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
NEW SHAWLS,
Broche Shawls,
Striped Shawls,
Black Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Scarfs.
FELT SKIRTS
At $1.50, New Felt Skirts,
At $2 00, New Felt Skirts, extra value,
At $2.50, New Felt Skirts.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURS, FURS.
A good assortment at low prices.
Blankets! Blankets!
Extra fine Blankets, Fresh and Clean.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS
A Fine Stock at low prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
dec2

HOLIDAY GOODS.
W. W. WATTLES,
JEWELER,
No. 22 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH,
FORMERLY 26 FIFTH AVENUE.
Having removed to the above stand, I am enabled to display a larger stock of goods, and thus supply the increasing demands of my customers, and to this end I have just brought from the East a large and elegant assortment of
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Necklaces, Silverware, Bronzes, Gold Chains, Fine Jewelry, Bracelets, French Clocks, &c., &c.,
To which I invite your attention.
Prices always as low as elsewhere.
W. W. W.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NOTHING MORE DESIRABLE FOR
Holiday Presents!
A FINE DISPLAY AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
Watches and Chains, Chain and Band Bracelets, Diamonds, Cable Necklaces, Fine Lockets and Crosses, Fine Sets of Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Fine assortment of Silver Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Marble Goods, TOILET SETS, ETC.
OUR PRICES ARE LOW.
Your patronage is solicited. dec7

System for Beginners
ON THE PIANO FORTE, BY
MASON & HOADLEY.
This thorough and practical method has acquired a GOLDEN REPUTATION as one of the very best Instruction Books. Sells largely. Published with American, also with German Fingering. Price, $2.50.
Gems of Strauss.
The surprising success of this brilliant book continues. Edition after edition is eagerly called for. 250 large pages of the Best Strauss Music. In Cloth Gilt, $2 50; Cl., $2.00; the Gilt for presents, $3.00.
EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL
has abundant material for the instruction of evening and other Singing Classes. Widely used. Costs less than a Church Music Book. Price 75 cents.
Winner's New Schools
FOR THE
Piano Forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet. Price of each book 75c.
These little works are great favorites, because they are cheap, are full of easy and lively music, and have enough of instructive matter for the wants of amateurs. The above books sent, postpaid for the retail price.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
D. W. EVANS'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE!
Is now full to comple assortment of HOLID found in the city. Come selection before the
No. 59 FIFT H AVENUE,
Masonic Hall
A complete line of all the latest designs in JEWEL- celebrated makes of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, et Joseph Rogers & Sons' Toilet Cases for Ladies' and ers, and thousands of useful articles for present use Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figur
Take time by the forelock and call ea ing you will avoid the inevitable Grand
The Department Store is the acknowl
NO. 59 FIFT H AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
Initial Handkerchiefs, Collars,
Neck Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
NECK TIES, UNDERWEAR,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Ribbons, Flowers.
FELT SKIRTS
PLUMES,
Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!
LACE BERTHAS,
Shawls, Dresses,
CLOAKS, SUITS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS
A full Stock at low prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

RETAILERS AND DEALERS
Will find an
Elegant Assortment
OF USEFUL
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
Market Street,
Consisting of Ladies', Gents' and Children's
HANDKERCHIEFS
Motto, Name, Initial, Colored and Brocade Silk Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Braided Linen Setts.
GLOVES
Of every description.
FANCY WOOLENS,
Shoulder Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Sacks, Mitts, Wristlets, Opera Flannel Hoods and Sacks, and
Fine Felt Skirts,
Child's Felt Skirts.
Broche Scarfs,
Fringed Silk Fishus,
Hemmed and Tasselled Scarfs,
Gents' Mufflers,
Motherson's Star Shirts.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Cardigan Jackets.
Would also call attention to large addition of seasonable goods in
Shirts and Drawers,
Ladies' Underwear,
Child's Merino Suits,
Barred Dress Flannel,
Repellants, all mixtures, at reduced prices,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, at less than importers' prices.
Black Velveteens, Colored Velveteens, extra cheap.
Another lot of Buck Gauntletts and Gloves,
Sheep and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets,
Chinchilla Gloves and Gauntlets, at lowest prices
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
FOR CITY TRADE
Just Received.
50 PAIRS
EXTRA EXTRA
Country Blankets,
FROM GREENVILLE MILLS.
ALSO,
White and Colored Blankets.
BARRED FLANNELS.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
Full line in all departments. Wholesale only.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBER

...T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Special attention requested for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,
$60,000 8% per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the road twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, $400,000
Account's of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
C. M. VANHORN, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARK, Jr., Cashier.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, W. H. BROWN,
D. E. DAVIDSON, G. FOLLANSBEE,
W. K. RANKIN, JOHN H. SCOTT,
JOHN SCULL, J. E. SCHMERTZ,
J. E. SORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Schmertz, D. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas W. Carnegie,
George Shoenberger, Henry Sproull,
L. P. Shoenberger, Augt. Kieber,
Percy Roth.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money loaned.
Foreign Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and fastest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

The money market of this city showed considerable improvement to-day, and the complaint in reference to scarcity is becoming less and less frequent. The year draws to a close, considering the great financial strain the business community have had to undergo during the past sixty days, with the situation much better than could be reasonably expected. The banks are in the most instances strong, and so soon as the statement is called for, will no doubt yield a generous response to the legitimate demands that may be made upon them. Trade, although dull and not near up to an average for this season of the year, will, as soon as the holidays have gone by, assume something like the brisk-ness exhibited during the early part of the year. The exchanges from the large cities, both East and West, notice a marked improvement in money matters.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday reports as follows: There was a more cheerful feeling in the money market on Saturday than on either Thursday or Friday. The disbursement of gold on account of the January interest, as far as it goes, will give relief to the money market, enabling the capitalists to lend more, and so far as borrowers may be repleinish of gold interest, they will wants to that extent will be met and they will be the light borrowers. But the gold disbursements will not directly give relief to the money market or add to the volume of currency; because, being only a commodity itself, bought and sold by paper money, it does not add to the loanable means. Gold, therefore, only indirectly contributes to the relief of the money market, as would the increase of an equal amount of any other valuable commodity that could be converted or borrowed. As we have said, however, money was easier on Saturday both here and at New York. In this market there is a moderate inquiry for money, with a prospect of growing easier. Three to four months' paper, on first-class collateral, is placed at 10@12 per cent., the latter being the prevailing rate. Strictly first-class commercial paper rules at about same rates. On Government collateral the same descriptions of paper goes at 9@10 per cent. On the street the rates were current from 12 all the way up to 15 per cent. At bank good borrowers obtain discounts for as much of the legitimate business paper that they offer as enables them to get along.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s—1881	113½
" —coupons.	113¾
5-20s—1862	112¾
5-20s—1864	112¾
" 1865	113¾
" 1865 new.	115¼
" 1867	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	116¾
10-40s—	109¾
" —coupons.	112¾
Currency 6's.	122½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	97¾
Erie.	60¾
Michigan Southern.	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	88¾
Rock Island.	111¾
North Western—Common.	82
Pacific Mail.	74¾
Western Union Telegraph.	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	48¾
Union Pacific.	37¾
Toledo & Wabash.	74¾
Fort Wayne.	94
Adams Express.	93
American Express.	66¼
United States Express.	79¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.	65
Harlem.	116¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Panama Central.	58¾
Reading R. R.	98¾
United Co's New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie.	37
Lehigh Navigation.	56¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid. 97½
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

Trade in produce circles was very light to-day, though, perhaps, as good at it usually is on the day preceding Christmas; the toy shops, fancy goods stores, book stores and confectioneries, as might be expected, were crowded with business, while grain, flour, provision and produce houses were neglected, and had but little to do unless it was to fill old orders. Furthermore, it is probable that trade in general merchandise will be very much restricted during the next week or ten days, as our merchants and manufacturers generally will be absorbed in taking an account of stock, dissolving old firms and making new ones; after this has been gone through and the business of the old year straightened up we may look for a revival in trade, and not before. As there are no changes in values worthy of notice, we omit our usual extended quotations.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet, and is likely to remain so until the new co-operative project gets into working order; it has been, so far as we can learn, generally ratified by both refiners and producers, and nothing is wanting now but to get the necessary machinery into operation. A part of the programme has been published, but it is to be hoped that some of the most important details will not have not yet leaked out. Oil is weaker and a shade lower, as compared with yesterday, quoted at Parker at $2.35 @3 per bbl. or about 8 cents per gallon here. Refined remains quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; 27 is the asking price delivered in Philadelphia—22 on cars here.

Oil barrels are in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $2.15 for city make, and $2.10 for country. The production here is curtailed considerably in consequence of the scarcity of staves.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens 2d'l Co. 538 bbls. to Jack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	
Central Ref. Co. 277 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	
Vesta Oil Works 52 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Central Oil Co., 50 bbls benzine, Wm. King, Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 150 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
D. Irwin & Co., 461 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Total	1528

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O. W. acct. H. McKelvey.	474
Vesta O. W. acct. O. J. Greer.	312
Brilliant O. W. acct J. Bushnell.	398
American O. W. acct. B. S. Duncan.	861
Hutchinson O. W. acct O. J. Greer.	83
Lions O. W. acct. Hutchinson & B.	83
Star O. W. acct. B. S. Duncan.	160
Commercial O. W. acct. N. W. Stevenson.	307
Citizens O. W. acct. N. W. Stevenson.	691
Excelsior O. W. acct. O. J. Greer	148
Vesta O. W. acct. H. McKelvey.	473
Total	3902

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Shipping List says: The receipts of domestic for the week have been 5,782 bales against 2,066 bales for the corresponding week in 1871, and 2,923 bales in 1870. The receipts of foreign have been 377 bales.

In relation to our large receipts, it would be well to state that the bales of wool now coming forward from the West fall short of an average weight some 200@30 lbs. per bale, in consequence of the wool having been packed in cold weather and hurried to market. For comparative receipts are, therefore, not so large as the number of bales indicates.

Trade continues quiet, but as noticed last week, a quiet market generally result in sales of 1,000,000 lbs. and over transactions of the week fall but little short of this figure. There is no report current of considerable sales of foreign to one or two mills, but the purchases are reported to were Montevideo wools and were included in our report of last week.

Parties anticipated a quiet market until the advent of the New Year will not be disappointed. December, however, is not always a quiet month. In the corresponding week of last year, 3,700,000 lbs. wool were sold, of which 1,500,000 were domestic and 2,200,000 lbs. foreign. A similar success now would clear the market of domestic Wool and make a large hole in our stock of foreign. A comparison of prices now and then will also be interesting to our readers, as follows:

	Dec. 20, 1872.	Dec. 21, 1871.
X and XX Ohio.	58@70	66 @70
Michigan fleeces.	54@57½	65 @70
Western and New York fleeces.	52@57	62½@66
Pulled super.	45@55	55½@60
Cape.	30@42½	30 @45
California spring.	37½@52½	45 @55

Fleeces, it will be seen, are now about the same as they were pulled is fully 5c per lb. lower—and Cape and California from 10@c lower. There was, however, a rapid advance in wool the first months of last year, and from our present standpoint it appears to us that wool is sure to advance in January and February the coming year. We have a smaller stock of wool to fall back upon and manufacturers are now burdened with so large a stock of goods.

Our wool houses have been very busy for some weeks past in attending to insurance matters. We are sorry to say that most insurance companies have resorted to all kind of quibbles to avoid a fair, just and prompt settlement of the claims against them. Underwriters have even attempted to establish a new scale of prices, without any reference to the condition of Wool. Parties who were so unfortunate as to hold choice light fleeces and choice super, that are always so desirable and command extreme prices on account of the comparatively small arbitrage, have found it a difficult matter to convince underwriters that these wools were more valuable than ordinary wool of fallinar grades. Our opinion of the market, however, are so full and complete from week to week, based on actual transactions, that the price of wool can be easily fixed and determined, and insurance companies who do not meet the demands against them promptly will in the end be the losers, as our business merewill, in the future, hesitate to insure in all such offices.

Prices of fleeces are firm and fully sustain last week's quotations. Good lines of Ohio wool can be bought from 67½@68c up to 70c for very choice, and these cheap at these figures. On two supers and other kinds of wool not very desirable to hold, there has been some shading, but this is the natural consequence of a tight money market and a disposition to close up odd lots before the end of the year. With the commencement of new year, however, if buyers will be able to purchase on so favorable terms. California wool continues to attract considerable attention and has been selling more freely than other descriptions. The sales of foreign include some round lots of Cape and Montevideo and do not indicate any change from last week. Combing wools are scarce and firm. Considerable Canada Combing has been sold to arrive at equal to 82c for choice, and there is very little of this description to come forward, as considerable has been reported as destroyed by a recent fire at Hamilton.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece—The sales include 30,000 lbs. Ohio, as it runs, at 67½c; 2,000 lbs. choice Ohio X, at 70c; 1,500 lbs. picklock at 70c; 3,000 lbs. X Ohio at 68c; 1,000 lbs. X Ohio at 66c; 25,000 lbs. X Ohio, at 66c; and 2,000 lbs. medium Ohio at 66c per lb.

Michigan Fleece—The sales include 10,000 lbs. Michigan at 67½c; and 30,000 lbs. Michigan and Wisconsin X and No. 1 at 67c per lb.

Western and New York Fleece—The sales include 3,000 lbs. western X at 66c; 24,000 lbs. New York X and XX at 66c; 10,000 lbs. do. at 64c; and 4,000 lbs. heavy western at 63½c per lb.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Edward Samuel in his circular reports as follows: There has been some little inquiry for pig iron during the week, but few sales have been effected owing to the difference between buyers' and sellers' views, which amounts to $4 and in some cases $5. Forty is offered for good brands No. 1 Lehigh irons, but the makers are generally firm at forty-five—a small sale of No. 2 X Lehigh is reported at $42, delivered here. In Scotch iron there has been a considerable advance abroad in warrants, amounting to 18 shillings on the quotations three weeks ago. Whether this advance is speculative or not remains to be proved. As it occurred coincidiately on the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, it certainly looks more speculative than legitimate. Wrought scrap is in better demand, but with no advance here; abroad it is firmer, being quoted at £6 F. O. B. Liverpool. Old rails are in full supply with no demand to speak of. Manufacturers' brands dull with no orders for present delivery, but with enquiry for next year's rolling of new plate mills, for the first time in twelve months, complain of want of orders.

Prices are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace		$40 00	@ 00
" No. 2	"	41 00	@ 42 00
" No. 3 Forge	"	38 00	@ 39 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled	"	37 00	@ 38 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment).		47 00	@ 48 00

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o.	9	Shoenberger B & Co.	19
Soho Furnace & Co.	5	McKnight P & Co.	3
Rosena Furnace & Co.	3	Wilson & Co.	2
Total.			41

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co.	1	Paul Jones & Co.	2
Caughey & H. m.	25	Nimick & Co.	3
Total.			31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith.	1	McKnight P & Co.	6
Total.			7

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Lewis O & M.	1	Garrison & Co.	1
J. Moorhead.	1	L. Peterson W & Co.	1
Total.			11

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co.	3	Caughey & H.	2
Nimick & Co.	1	Nimick & Co.	1
Total.			7

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1872.

Business in Wall street was quiet, and closed much earlier than usual. All departments of trade will be closed to-morrow. Money was comparatively easy at 1 per cent. to 1-16, closing at 1-32. Sterling quiet; 109¼@109⅝ for long and 110⅝ for short sight. Gold dull and steady all day at 111⅝@111¾. Carrying rates 1¼@5 per cent. Clearings $40,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $1,112,000. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds dull. Stocks quiet and lower, with moderate sales, realizing sales arising out speculative ventures for the holidays. The most active shares were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash and New York Central.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. Coupons of 1881 113⅝; 5-20s '62 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112½; new '65s 115¾; new '67s 116⅝; do '68 116½; new 5s 111; 10-40s 109½; currency 6s 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 94; Tennessee old 79; do new 79; Virginia new 59; do old 45; North Carolina old 35¾; do new 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton 102¾; Western Union Telegraph 80¾; Quicksilver 46½; Adams Express 93; Wells, Fargo & Co 88; United States 79¾; Pacific Mail 74¾; New York Central 97¾; Erie 60¾; Harlem 116¾; Michigan Central 115; North western 82; do preferred 85; Rock Island 111¾; St. Paul 84¾; do preferred 77½; Wabash 74¾; do. preferred 85; Fort Wayne 94; Chicago & Alton 112; do preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 48; Burlington & Quincy 136; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 36; Illinois Central 122; Union Pacific 37¾; Central Pacific 102; Hartford & Erie 9.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Cotton in moderate request and closing dull; middling upland 20¼c; sales of futures 10,950 bales; December 19 15-16@20c; January 19 7-16@19 15-16c; February 19 11-16@20c; March 20 1-16c; April 20½c; May 20⅝@20 11-16c; June 21c. Flour quiet and firm; receipts 4,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $5.65@6.25; white wheat extra $7.90@8.65; extra Ohio $6.90@9.25; St. Louis $7.10@12.50. Rye flour steady at $4.70@6.35. Whisky easier at 96@96½c. Wheat higher with a fair demand; receipts 54,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1.45; No 1 @2 spring mixed $1.62; red and amber western $1.80@1.85. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts 21,000 bushels, new western mixed 65@65½c; old sail 66c. Oats dull and a shade easier; receipts 26,000 bushels; new mixed western 46@47½c; black western 44@47c. Eggs quiet and weak; western 33½@34c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 15¼@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@9⅝c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 86@88c. Rice quiet at 8@8¾c. Petroleum crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 27@27½c. Turpentine steady at 60½@61c. Provisions: mess pork quiet at $16.75; prime $11.50. Beef quiet; mess $10@12; hams quiet at $11@13. Cut meats quiet. Middles steady; long clear 6¾c; short clear 7¼c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam 7⅝@7¾c; kettle 8¼c; March 8⅝c; January 7¾c; April 8¼c. Butter steady; western 10@16c. Cheese dull at 11@14¾c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 24.—No cattle to-day and no official report of arrivals, although private advices say 99 cars are on the road; receipts so far this week only 450, or 27 cars, against 191 cars for the same time last week. Notwithstanding the light receipts the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, there being 15 cars remaining over from last week in the yards. Buyers are out of the market, nearly all having experienced heavy losses on last week's shipments, some to a great extent in feed and freight bills and present overstocked condition of eastern markets and low prices prevailing would rather owners would hold stock; the only transfers were 40@47 Cherokee steers 936 lbs at $3,65; 68 Missouri steers 1,214 at $5,00, and $1 per head premium; 15 Missouri 1,500 at $6,62½. Sheep and lambs to-day 1,200, making a total for the week 6,600 against the same number for same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs to-day 2,100, making the total for the week 10,650, against 14,000 the same time last week; market moderately active; $3,60@3,80, with picked lots a shade higher figure; the snow storm yesterday prevented the shipments to a great extent; sales yesterday afternoon: 3,875 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 140@407 lbs, $3,62½@3,80; sales to-day 1,200 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200@225 lbs, at $3,60@3,80.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 24.—Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞, and for account 91¾@92; American securities—5-20s of '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49¾. Turpentine, 43s 6d @ 44s.

FRANKFORT, December 24.—U. S. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 86¾.

PARIS, December 24.—Rentes 53 francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 10¾@10¾d.; Orleans, 10¾@10¾d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; middling upland January, 9¾d. There were no shipments of cotton from Bombay for this port between the 16th and 22d instants. Breadstuffs quiet; old winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d; flour 30s; corn 28s 6d; short rib middles 37s 10d; yarn and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, December 24.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c. Flour: demand active and prices advanced; $7,50@7,85. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; $1,60. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 85c. Groceries steady and unchanged. Eggs in good demand; 35c. Mess pork nominal; $11,75 bid, and $12 asked. Lard quiet and steady; steam 7@7¼c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in jobbing demand; shoulders 4½c for old; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm; $3,75@3,85; principal sales at $3,75@3,80. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand; 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Business was exceedingly quiet in all departments to-day, and a holiday tone pervades the market. Cotton goods have lost none of their firmness, and stocks remain very light in first hands. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings are well sold up by agents. Ticks, stripes, and denims are in fair jobbing request. Woolens continue very quiet for all descriptions, but prices are unchanged and firm. Foreign goods are dull, except styles adapted to holiday purposes, which are quite active. Black alpacas and mohairs continue in favor and at very firm prices.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active but irregular; No. 1 Spring $1,23¼; No. 3 $1,06@1,06. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced. No. 2 mixed 30⅜@30¾c. spot; 30¾@30⅝c. seller January. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 24¼@24⅝c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 69¼@70c. Barley quiet and weak; Fall No. 2, 84@85c. Provisions dull but unchanged. Mess pork nominal at $11,50@11,65. Green meats: shoulders sold at 3¾c; hams 7¾c for 16 lb average. Dressed hogs steady at $3,65@4,30. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; unchanged. Flour quiet but unchanged; very little doing. Wheat: demand light but holders firm: No 2 spring $1,18. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30@31¼c. Barley dull but unchanged. Whisky firm at 93c. Mess pork dull and nominal. Dry salt meats in fair demand for future. Clear rib sides 5¾c; clear sides 6c. Bacon: no sales. Lard dull and nominal. Hogs: packers out of the market and prices nominal; $3,25@3,60. Cattle unchanged at $3,00 for western.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 24.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat scarce and firmer; choice amber $2,15@2,25; red western $1,75@1,85. Corn: 61½c from elevator. Oats weak and lower; white 43c. Rye quiet at 75@90c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13,25@13,50. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼@4¼c; rib sides 5¾c. Bacon: shoulders 5¾@5¾c; rib sides 7¼@7¾c. Hams: new, 14@15c. Lard 7¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky lower at 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,24¼; No. 2, $1,19¾. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 26¼c. Corn: demand fair and market firm. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2, 71c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 24.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,79@1,80; No. 1 white Michigan $1,67½@1,68; No. 2 red $1,61. Corn dull; high mixed, new 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 31¼@31¾c. Rye: demand fair. Bran nominal. Dressed hogs $4,40@4,50.

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Flour dull; superfine $4,50@5,50; Indiana and Ohio $8,50@9,00. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,45@1,46; amber $1,48@1,50. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, new 65@66c; mixed 64@65c. Oats weak; white 49@52c; mixed 46c. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 26@27c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat very strong; No. 1 red held $1,72@1,73; No. 2 red $1,62. Corn quiet and unchanged. Petroleum: refined quiet and steady; standard white 22½@22¾c; prime do 23@23¼c in car lots.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, but it is difficult to give the exact stage of water, in consequence of the shore ice having obscured the marks. The Monongahela is frozen over above the dam, and the Ohio river is reported as being gorged at different points below.

—On Sunday the following boats were tiebound at Cincinnati. Tom Farrow, Pat. Rogers, Gen. Lytle, Leonora No. 2, Grey Eagle, partly loaded, Messenger, loaded, Shenango No. 2, St. James, Putman, Kittie Higler, Dan'l Boone, Ohio No. 4, Fleetwood, Bostona, Longworth, partly loaded, large Kingfisher, partly loaded, Jas. D. Parker, with 200 tons aboard, Minneola, Louisville, some freight aboard, Potomac, some freight aboard, R. W. Shilling, Mollie Ebert, Juniata, United States, R. R. Hudson, Captain Hart's new independent packet, Ben Franklin, Brubeck, dismantled, Robert Burns, dismantled, and Capt. Heshers new uncompleted Wabash River steamer.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday referring to the gorge says: At last accounts all the coal barges in that vicinity were uninjured. The gorge during the afternoon crowded the Mollie Ebert, Juniata, R. R. Hudson and, in fact, nearly all the steamers, out on the shore, but none were seriously damaged. The Mollie Ebert's spar and derrick were injured, and broken, while the R. R. Hudson parted a three-quarter inch chain. Last night about 2 o'clock the ice parted the big bend chain of Wise's New Orleans wharfboat, but did no other damage.

—Capt. Calhoun denies the current story of a mutiny on the Glencoe, and says that any one that had common sense would not have written such an article, especially a river reporter, who knew at the time he indited the article that the Glencoe was loaded with an assorted cargo, of which, if she had run out of stores, she could have used what was required for the trip.

—The Board of United States Local Inspectors at St. Louis have completed the investigation into the cause of the burning of the H. M. Shreve, and have come to the conclusion that to the officers of the boat should be attached no blame whatever.

—An exchange says when the Belle Pike landed at Commerce, Mo., on her recent trip down the river, the captain, the pilot and clerk ran ashore with the line and made fast, while the mate stood master of the situation, and gave orders authoratively as though he was handling ordinary roustabouts.

—Owing to high water in the Alabama river the railroad track is submerged on the North & South Railroad. Southern connections via Louisville & Nashville road are received for points beyond Decatur.

—Chem Nolin, one of the Anchor Line clerks who was recently stabbed, is now about fully recovered from the injuries. He is still determined to prosecute his assassin.

—Capt. J. R. Stuart, of the Madison Marine Ways, was in St. Louis Friday, to consult with the Keokuk Packet Company about building a new tow-boat and a passenger packet.

—On account of cold weather at Memphis Saturday, labor was scarce, as men refused to work for 40 cents an hour.

—The Radie has been towed across to Algiers, opposite the French Market, New Orleans.

—About thirty steamboats are laid up at Cairo.

A KANSAS correspondence of the *Christian Advocate*, of this city, gives an interesting sketch of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, at Lawrence, Kansas, a week or so ago. With the incoming of the Friends into Kansas, sorse improvements of a progressive type soon appeared in various ways. The new Quaker church, at Lawrence, architecturally, was an improvement on most of that sect. The seats are upholstered, and are in striking contrast with the plain bench seats of olden time. This departure from the old land marks gives very general satisfactions especially to the Gentiles, or "world's people," seeing they have some very protracted "sittings." Official representatives were present from every Yearly Meeting in the United States, as well also from the Dominion of Canada. In addition their were over a thousand visitors from Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and other States. Just before the gathering, a large body of the Friends were expected on the noon train, when an Irish hackman, with a view to capturing as many wearers of "broad-rimmed" hats and "snooped" bonnets as possible, secured for himself the usual broad-rimmed hat, and dun-colored, swallow tailed coat, and stationed himself on the platform to await the arrival of the train. Soon the cars were in, and a large number of the friends alighted on the platform. The hackman selected an elderly gentleman, who was accompanied by his wife, and accosted him thus: Hackman.—"Friend, hast thee been well, and did thee enjoy the journey?" Friend.—"I have been well, thank thee. Has thee been well, also?" H.—"Oh, yes, thank thee. Thee is no doubt tired; will thee ride over to the city in a hack?" pointing to his conveyance. F.—"Well, thank thee, friend, I think we might as well ride over with thee." H.—"Will thee go the hotel, or to some Friend's house?" F.—"No, thee had better take us to the hotel." H.—"But, friend, where is thou baggage?" F.—"What did thee say?" H.—"Where is *thou* beggage?" At this the Friend eyed the hackman very suspiciously, and after a moment's reflection, turned to his wife and said: "Abigail, le us go." All the pulpits of the city were occupied by the Quaker preachers, except the Episcopal. Two of their ablest women preached in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Women preachers were invited to occupy the Methodist pulpit, but they kindly hinted that they had a larger field for usefulness in the other pulpits, seeing that the Methodists had always permitted women to "speak in meeting." The drubbing Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received from his Presbytery, for permitting Miss Smiley to preach in his pulpit, did not terrify or intimidate the Presbyterians of Lawrence. Brave men! The women at this gathering, as usual, held their business gatherings separately from the men, and in the transaction of business they were quite as proficient, prompt, and expeditious as the sterner sex. It was a notable fact that in the assembly of several hundred not more than fifty kept their hats on. It seems, though, that a people possessed of so many excellencies, do not grow. The reason is obious, they fail to meet the demands of the age, as the other denominations

IN the second volume of Forster's Life of Dickens, just published, the inner workings of the great novelist's mind are portrayed, and we see that he thoroughly entered into the spirit of the characters he depicted; he *enjoyed* this abstraction of himself from the actual world to live for a time in the ideal, and speaks of feeling the keenest relish for his self imposed work. This was the secret of his great success; but it is a mistake to suppose that he dashed anything off or wrote anything hastily or negligently. On the contrary he was a slow writer, and took the greatest pains to perfect his work as he went on. Such should be the case with all writers who desire to live in the remembrance of posterity.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A NEGRO woman preaches regularly at a church, near Goldsboro, N. C.

A LADY of a noble Roman house has given gossip a lift by eloping with a cafe waiter.

A YOUNG lady of twenty-one years died in Troy, the other day, who had never walked or spoken.

LUDA SHOWALTER, a resident of Terre Haute, is commissioned a notary public, the first woman so appointed in the State.

MISS SARAH V. BARTON, an American girl, now studying music in Florence, is to be prima dona of opera in Warsaw, Poland, the coming winter.

A LADY in Denver, Col., has not slept fifteen hours in the last seven weeks, but though an invalid, still retains enough life to move about the city.

A SOUTH SAGINAW lady fell into the river on last Saturday while fishing, and was rescued by her husband, while in a state of temporary insanity.

MISS TEMPERANCE ANDERSON, a resident of Baden, Beaver county, Pa., has hair six feet and a half long. It is quite thick and fine, blonde in color.

THERE are said to be good reasons for supposing that sentimental young ladies who write poems about death and the grave have holes in their stockings.

MME. HARDY, formerly of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Kenwood, near Albany, has been called to France to take charge of the American Convent in Paris.

SOME high-born English lassies were recently expelled from a hotel in Boulogne because they went to a dancing establishment in male attire and danced the can-can.

A MEDDLESOME MAN, who was watching his wife bake pies, stepped with his bare foot on a warm stove lid, and then stepped up the air a few paces, and has gone west.

A FINGER-NAIL artist from Paris, has hung out her shingle in New York, and removes the sub-aoil from the delicate digits of Gotham belles and beaux for a dollar or two.

MRS. ELKINS, aged 79, lately drove her own team with a load of apples from Jackson, N. H., through the Pinkham notch of the White mountains to Guildhall, Vt. "Age cannot tire."

MRS. PRESCOTT, of McGregor, Ia., secured the premium for the finest baby at the Northwestern Iowa fair. She is twenty years old, and her seven months' urchin weighed thirty-one pounds.

JACKSONVILLE, Tennessee, young ladies tie up their taper fingers, and when the young gentlemen callers in the evening inquire the cause, blushingly reply, "I burnt them while broiling the beefsteak this morning."

A MAN who has a red-headed sweetheart addressed her as "Sweet Auburn, loveliest of the plain." Sweet Auburn got mad about it. She objected to being classed among the "plain," even though called the loveliest of them.

MRS. MARY SNYDER died near Leesville, Crawford county, on Monday week, in the one hundred and first month of her age. She was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, somewhere between 1769 and 1758—the record being lost.

A WIDOW at Winn, in Maine, having remarried recently, too soon after her first husband's death, she and her new love were troubled with his ghost, which, like that of Hamlet's father, revisits the glimpses of their honeymoon.

MRS. TOZIER, of Athens, Me., now one hundred and seven years old, must have a most wonderful memory, since she claims to distinctly remember the drowning of her father in the Penobscot river one hundred and four years ago.

AN old Iowa gentleman and his wife went to Chicago the other day in search of missing daughters, and stepping into a theatre for an evening's relaxation, to their great surprise found their promising offsprings skipping it in the ballet.

MRS. STANTON says that the American men are the noblest and handsomest of any country she has ever visited, and if the girls could cultivate their minds and learn to work with their hands, that they, too, would be more beautiful and marriageable.

M. GUIZOT is very old, and a lover of the fine arts. Recently he visited a Vernon, beautifully sculptured, and the guide, to flatter the ex-statesman, remarked that the artist was over 80 years of age. "What a *memory* he must possess," replied Guizot.

MISS FLORENCE JOHNSTON, a lovely young lady of Morristown, Ind., has brought a breach of promise suit against Alonzo Tyneg, a wealthy gentleman of Indianapolis. Damages are laid at $10,000. Both parties are of the highest respectability.

A REVENGEFUL lover writes: If she was in New York, and could be enticed on board a sound steamer, it would be the last of her, but as it is, I must await the grinding mills of the gods, which though moderate in their action, do triturate with exceeding minuteness.

MRS. T. H. WATSON of Ashtabula, O., wife of Jay Gould's successor in the presidency of the Erie railroad, tried to vote on last election, but her ballot was rejected by the Ashtabula commissioners of election. She proposed adding one to Grant's majority in Ohio.

FROM a staid and puritanical New England town comes the startling intelligence that "matching coppers" is the favorite amusement at parties and receptions. Not long since a professor's daughter won $8.50 at "twenty-deck poker" at a single sitting. This domesticating the "tiger" bodes no good.

Unhealthy Occupations.

The recent agitation among the journeymen bakers of London for diminished hours of labor elicited a statement of fact which assuredly called loudly for reform. It was shown that in numerous bakeries the hands were compelled to work for from eighteen to twenty hours a day, commencing

NEW YORK.

Verdict on the Fifth Avenue Hotel Disaster—Fearful Run-Away in Brooklyn—Deficiency Tax Levy in King's County Decided Legal.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1872.

FEARFUL RUN-AWAY.

A run-away accident occurred in Brooklyn this morning about one o'clock, by which a lady named Madame Adams, of New York, lost her life. The team of horses attached to the coach in which Madame Adams was riding took fright at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street, and ran away. They dashed down Washington street at a furious rate, throwing the driver, William Gallagher, from his box upon the pavement. Mrs. Adams' screams could be heard as the horses sped along the street, but the team went with such rapidity that no one could check their progress. On reaching the foot of the street they continued straight on and went off the dock. The coach and team immediately sank, and the lady was drowned in the shut up coach. Her body was recovered in about an hour and conveyed to the station house. The team and coach were worth $3,000.

VERDICT ON THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL DISASTER.

The verdict of the jury over the bodies burned at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was returned last night, to the effect that the servants came to their death by suffocation and fire, under the following circumstances: The rooms occupied opened on a corridor closed at both ends. The means of egress were by the way of a narrow platform staircase, built entirely of wood, up which the fire was carried. There were small skylights opening into the roof, and windows opening into each room, said windows being closed by slat screens. The jury further finds that the proprietors of the hotel gave orders to facilitate the escape of the inmates, in order to preserve life. We further recommend that the proper authorities be requested to immediately inspect every hotel in this city in order to prevent the recurrence of a like calamity.

A MURDERER PLACED IN SAFETY.

Simmons, the murderer of Duryea, was removed last night from Park Hospital to an unknown place of safety by the police, owing, as is stated, to the fact that the police have become aware of the formation of a vigilance committee of some forty men who had intended taking Simmons from the hospital and hanging him.

DEFICIENCY TAX LEVY DECIDED LEGAL.

Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the levy of three and one-half mill deficiency tax upon Brooklyn is legal, and directed a peremptory mandamus to be issued against the supervisors of King's county, compelling them to collect said tax. The total amount involved is $700,000.

INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Recorder Hackett this morning quashed the indictment against Hugh Smith, who was jointly indicted with Sweeney, Tweed and others, on the ground that the extended term of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury was illegal.

ALLEGED MURDERER RELEASED.

Thos. Farrell, a keeper in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum who was held on two indictments for the homicide of patients under his charge, was suffered to go on his own recognizance, the principal witness against him having died.

EMIGRANTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Eighty-five English immigrants sent out under the care of several residents of California, arrived yesterday. They will sail for California by the steamer Ocean Queen on Monday next.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

Offerings of bonds will be received on Thursday, December 26th, and bids for gold on Friday, December 27th.

THE IRISH-ANDERSON POISONING CASE.

The Irish-Anderson poisoning case went to the jury this afternoon. A disagreement is expected.

PRATER-GAUGE THEORY.

At a meeting of the Methodist preachers yesterday, strong ground was taken against Prof. Tyndall's prayer gauge theory.

BISHOPRIC DECLINED.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. Haight will decline the Episcopal Bishopric of Massachusetts, to which he was recently chosen.

STOKES' CASE ADJOURNED.

Stokes' case was adjourned to Thursday.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., December 24, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 24, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Cairo.....	9	6	4	1 0 0
St. Louis....	0	0	0	1 0 0
Pittsburgh..	4	8	0	0 0 4
Cincinnati..	15	7	0	0 0 9
Memphis....	0	9	0	0 0 1
Shreveport..	0	10	0	0 0 3
Nashville....	20	6	0	0 0 3
N. Orleans..	14	4	0	4 0 0

*Frozen over.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—River fifteen feet falling fast, but moving. A special from Pomeroy says two horses were led across the river on the ice there to-day.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—Capt. Daniel Leper, of the steamer General Buell, telegraphs from Marietta, Sewaren's new ferry, below that place caused a rise of several feet. The water then broke, when the floating ice cut down the Louisville and Cincinnati mail steamer General Buell this afternoon. In sinking she settled easy, and it is thought the receding of the river will save her. Hopes are entertained that the rise in the Ohio river now running out will keep it open till the cold spell passes away.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 24.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 7 below to 8 above zero. No change in the river or ice.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—River falling; 10½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and excessively cold. Arrived—Brill, Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—To-day was the coldest known here in twenty-five years. The mercury ranged from five to ten degrees above zero during the day. The river is filled with heavy ice. Navigation is entirely suspended.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—River stationary. Mercury 6 below zero at 7 A. M., and 14 above at 5 P. M. Some anxiety is felt in regard to the rise coming down. It is feared it will bring down gorges and damage shipping.

CAIRO, December 24.—No arrivals. The Emma Elliott departed this afternoon, and arrived safely at Columbus. The Illinois is still fast in the shore ice at Columbus, but a boat will be sent to her relief from here to-night. William Hamilton, late engineer of the steamer Eckert, died here to-day. River risen nearly four feet. Clear; thermometer at zero.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Arrived—Charles Rodgman, Cairo; City of Cairo, Memphis. No departures. Drizzling rain all day; cold.

MADISON, IND., December 24.—The river rise in the Ohio reached this place about half-past one o'clock to-day, breaking up the ice gorge, the huge cakes of ice carrying everything before them. The steamers General Buelland Nat Williams, and the ferry boat Belle of Milton were sunk. The steamer Henry Frederick, lying on the marine ways, was carried by the ice from two to three hundred yards down the river, when she was secured to the shore by means of extra cables. She was very slightly damaged. Several barges and flats were also carried away or sunk. The ferry boat is battered and broken, leaking in every seam. She is now crowded on the shore. The Belle lies in about four feet of water. Should the rise continue till the water covers the deck, the damage will be very extensive. Her guards are already badly damaged. One of the huge pieces of oak, ten inches square, which supports the cabin, was snapped in twain like a reed. The ice is running very heavy. The weather is extremely cold.

CAIRO, Ill., December 24.—The steamer Wild Cat and barges, lying at the foot of 20th street, was sunk this evening by heavy ice, which is floating down the Ohio, and the large Swallow sunk. It is doubtful about the steamer being rescued.

Warning Against Purchasing Alabama Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 24.—In view of the recent action of the Court House assemblage in authorizing the issue of two million dollar bonds, the *Daily Advertiser* (Democratic organ) this morning warns capitalists against investing in bonds for these reasons—First, that the action of the Court House body was in bad faith towards the compromise submitted by the Attorney General of the United States, and accepted by both bodies; second, that but one party, and that the no tax paying, was represented in the body authorizing the issue; third, that said body had no authority to act for the people of the State; fourth, that no quorum was present in either branch of the Court Room body when the act to issue the bonds was passed.

A financial agent will leave for the North in a few days to negotiate for the sale of bonds.

Affairs in the Pottsville Anthracite Region.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 24.—The Workingmen's Benevolent Association have rejected a proposition to the Anthracite Board of Trade, made December 11th, for the present basis of $2.50 at Port Carbon, sliding up and down indefinitely. The result of voting in the various districts will not be known until Saturday next, but as far as ascertained, they have voted against the proposition of the operators. There are no immediate apprehensions of a general strike, because those operators who want to work their mines will continue to pay the present basis for several weeks, until a new basis is settled. The collieries in the Schuylkill region are generally working. There may be a stoppage of a week or two, which is generally the case at this season of the year for repairs.

Lessons by the Recent Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Law Committee of Councils have agreed to present an ordinance to Councils making it unlawful in the city limits to build cornices of combustible material, and all cornices or other constructions for connecting the roof and walls, or enclosing the point of connections, are to be made of brick or other incombustible material. The roofs are to be constructed of slate, metal or other incombustible material. Mansards on buildings over thirty-five feet high are to be made in all parts of incombustible material.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Cotton quiet and holders firm; sales 4,500 bales; good ordinary 15c; low middlings 18¾c; middling uplands 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 6,771; exports continent 3,522; stock 191,001.

MOBILE, December 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¼c; net receipts 1,517 bales; exports: Great Britain 4,289; coast 1,542; sales 1,000; last evening 3,500; stock 35,526.

GALVESTON, December 24.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 17¾c.

SAVANNAH, December 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 19c; net receipts 4,852 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,564; sales 1,905; stock 86,076.

City and Suburban.

Card.

For the accommodation of our patrons the store will be kept open on Tuesday evening until 9 o'clock, and will not be open on Wednesday afternoon.

WM. SAMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal street
Allegheny.

Presentation.

Last evening the waiters of the Union Depot Hotel presented Mr. Samuel H. Brown, the head waiter with a splendid Silver plated Goblet, Pitcher and Tray, as a kind token of their esteem. Mr. Butler made the presentation, and a very enjoyable time was had.

Died From Asphyxia.

A son of Robert Steen, residing at No. 35 Sturgeon street, Allegheny, named John, aged two months, was smothered to death the night before last. The mother had just fed the child and snugly covered it under the bed clothes, where about an hour after it was found dead, with a pillow over its head, having died of asphyxia. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

No Quorum.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Council Committee on City Property was called for two o'clock at the office of City Clerk Morrow. The committee was called to order when it was found that no quorum was present and an adjournment took place till Tuesday afternoon. It was understood that the sub-committee having in charge the disposition of property left in the hands of the Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer was prepared to make their final report, had there been a full meeting.

Escaped from the Lock-Up.

A man named Oscar Miller, a name familiar to the South Side magistrates, was placed in the Birmingham lock-up on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Monday night. Yesterday morning he succeeded in removing a board in the ceiling, and reaching the second story of the building, from which his freedom was an easy matter, as the building is entirely deserted since the completion of the new Market House. The police authorities hope that the "escaped" will succeed equally well in keeping out of their reach.

Arrest of a Highway Robber.

Frank Hook was arrested last night by Lieutenant Matt Hazen. Hook is charged with an highway robbery committed some weeks ago on Penn street, since which time he has kept mighty scarce. The grand jury at its last session found two true bills against him. He will now come before the Criminal Court. The officer found in the company of three well known characters named John Burke, Patrick Mask and John Hughes; they came with him to the station and were ordered locked up by Captain Palmer on general principles.

Presentations at Central High School.

Tuesday, the closing day of school for the holidays, was a happy occasion among the pupils and teachers of the High School. The interchange of friendship and esteem presentation speeches, receiving of presents, &c., made it a day long to be remembered. Prof. H. W. Bancroft received a fine Beaver Collar and Gloves; Prof. C. B. Woods a beautiful chrome, "Beatrice Di Cenci," and an ornamental Ink Stand. Prof. F. Merrick a full set of Thackeray's Novels; Miss Brown a Silver Card Basket; Miss Jennie Balston a Silver Card Basket; Miss Wood a Gold Pen and Holder, and C. C. Cochran a fine Geneva Bronze and Marble Clock.

The Pennsylvania School of Reform.

A regular quarterly meeting of the managers of the Pennsylvania School of Reform was held at the school yesterday at which the quarterly and annual reports of Committee's and of the Superintendent were submitted, and much business transacted, preparatory to the annual meeting to be held on 8th Proxo.

In the evening the Superintendent, Rev. R. N. Avery, and Miss McCoy, the estimable Matron of the School, were made happy, the former by receiving from the officers and teachers present his supervision, a present of an elegant gown and cassock, suited to the clerical dignity of his vocation; the latter by receiving from her co-laborers, male and female, officers and teachers, a stereoscope, with a fine variety of stereoscopic views.

Mr. Bigham made the presentation of the gown and cassock with appropriate remarks, and Mr. King was selected to present the stereoscope. Mr. Avery, for himself and also for Miss McCoy, made most eloquent and touching thanks for the gifts, which seemed to be surprises, in both cases. There was also presented to Mr. Avery, by the boys of the school, a fur collar, in accepting which he seemed to feel a higher sense of obligation and thankfulness, even, than for the more costly presents. We think the Rev. Superintendent must have had presentiment of the forth-coming fur collar, as, besides the very feeling terms in which he thanked the boys for the testimony of their endearment; he further certified his kindness by presenting them with a large and smaller foot-ball. Mr. Hanl, one of the officers also presented a foot-ball to aid the boys in their Christmas gymnastics. The whole affair was concluded by a supper, whose abundance and excellence we can vouch for. We have rarely witnessed an affair of this sort that seemed to afford to all the participants so much satisfaction.

PERSONAL.

***President Grant passed through the city on his return to Washington, last evening.

***William M. Porter, cashier of the Real Estate Bank, Allegheny, we are sorry to learr, is seriously ill.

***Dr. F. A. McBride, of New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is in the city, and stopping at he Union Depot Hotel.

***Mayor W. B. Negley is determined to go to the bottom of the Wm. Monopoly's misconduct, in allowing the city to be without gas. If the Mayor at the same time would find out why gas bills run one-third more last month, with several nights without gas, than they were the previous month, he would please many citizens.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises and Presentations.

Quite a pleasant occasion was had at the closing exercises of the Fourth ward schools yesterday afternoon. Several addresses and presentations were made. Mr. J. M. Logan, the principal of the school, was made the recipient of a silver water pitcher and goblets. The assistants received handsome presents, such as gold bracelets, rings and other articles of use and ornament. John Paton, an elegant silk hat, suit of clothes, overcoat, kid gloves and shirts. Prof. Luckey, a box of fine segars. Each pupil received a present through the kindness of Mr. Logan, the popular and efficient principal.

Mr. Logan has been elected principal of the Bellfield schools, but his scholars and assistant teachers are loth to part with him, and wish him to stay, as he has proved himself not only fit for the position but in every way worthy to hold it, and they sincerely hope he will not resign.

PARDONED.

And yet in Jail.

Yesterday some interest was stirred up in U. S. official circles by the receipt of a pardon from Washington for Jos. Siebert, who is now in the Penitentiary under sentence for four years for violating the Revenue laws. Siebert was engaged in the distilling business, and was brought up before the courts for several violations of the United State laws. His trial resulted in his being sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, the costs of prosecution and undergo four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

He was brought here a short time since but his friends interested themselves in his behalf, claiming that he was not intentionally criminal, and his pardon was thus obtained with the provision that he pay the $5,000 fine and $1,000 costs of prosecution. He is further liable in a civil suit for $4,700 judgment obtained against him, but his friends supposed that was included in the provisions of the pardon, which was a mistake. Under these circumstances they have thus far refused to furnish the necessary $6,000 to secure the advantages of the pardon and Seibert is still in jail.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of Charles Walker, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who came to his death by falling between the cars while in motion near Lawrenceville on Monday evening. The deceased was engaged moving two cars to Armstrong's siding, he had successfully brought his cars down, when a comrade named Samuel Wasson was braking another part of the train, came along. In shifting the pin which fastens the brake-chain to the lever rod broke, and the car became unmanageable. Wasson erfed for his partner to look out, but he did not hear him, or mistook the signal. The result of course having gained immense headway, struck the other. Walker who was near the bumper, by the shock, was thrown out upon the track, and the other car ran over him, cutting him almost through the body, and killing him instantly. The deceased was taken to Devore's coffin rooms, where the inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Walker was about twenty years of age and had only been in the employ of the Co. a month. Nothing is known since the 19th of this month of his relations. He is said to have been a sailor, and worked at Blairsville, where he has some acquaintance.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Case of Self Destruction on Side—A Man Shoots Himself While in Bed.

The Twenty-sixth ward, formerly East Birmingham, was yesterday the scene of a self-murder. A man named Peter Blochinger, a mould maker by occupation, was found dead in his bed shortly after four o'clock, from a pistol shot in the forehead, and the weapon was found firmly grasped in his hand as he lay on the bed. The story of the deed, as adduced before the Coroner's jury, is briefly summed up as follows: Blockinger was a man of dissipated habits, and frequently gave his family trouble. He retired on the evening previous in his usual mood, and about four o'clock, while his wife was preparing breakfast, the report of the pistol was heard. On entering the room Mrs. B. discovered her husband in a partly reclining position. There was a bullet hole about the centre of the forehead, from which the blood flowed down his face. The alarm was at once raised, and word was immediately sent the Coroner, who empanelled a jury, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

The victim was a man of fifty-five years of age, and besides his wife he leaves a family of grown up children.

"NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

Great Preparations—The Churches and Sabbath Schools.

The city has been agiow with excitement, the streets crowded, and everybody seemed to be under the burden of a great weight, in preparing to celebrate the day which is held most dear to many christian hearts. Parents bustling to and fro, laden down; either buried in the branches of an evergreen bush or carrying heavy freighted baskets filled with good things for the morrow's dinner or deep deception which is to be practiced on little stockings. Our fancy goods dealers are unanimous in the report of the activity of their trade, notwithstanding the old time assertion of stringency in the money market. Every store, large and small, has been over-crowded with purchasers, and it is no wonder that the dealer is pleased to say "trade is good."

Although the principal thoroughfares were crowed yesterday and last night, there were few children to be seen. This is not unusual, as it is said to be part of Kriss Kingle's programme, that in order to insure a well filled stocking the recipient must be two hours in the arms of Morpheus before the midnight toll, as the old saint, with his reindeers, is not to be gazed upon by mortal eye, as he glides over over the frosted snow.

NORTH AVENUE M. E. SCHOOL.

Christmas eve,—hallowed time of delightful associations—was very appropriately improved, by the Sunday School connected with the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, as the occasion for the regular annual Christmas jubilee. In anticipation of the recurrence of the happy anniversary, the friends of the school for several days previous had been industriously employed in decking the already attractive school room in fresh and picturesquely beautiful holiday garlands, and the result of their toil was a most pleasing metamorphosis in the appearance of the room. The decorations were of a somewhat unusually elaborate character, embracing festoonings from ceilings and windows and chandeliers and wreaths and mottoes in blue and gold, with evergreen border adorning the vacant spaces along the walls, in agreeable contrast with the other appointments of the room. Perhaps the most noticable feature of the display was a large star-gas get with circular border five feet in circumference, which, by its brilliance, cast a cheerful, lightsome glow over the whole apartment, and very materially heightened the effect of the festal adornments. Under the radiance of the gas light and filled with a delighted, joyous throng of children, and their hardly less happy adult friends, the school now presented as handsome a kaleidoscopic picture of real life, as one could wish to see.

The exercises of the evening were of a character appropriate to the occasion, and as a whole formed a quite enjoyable Christmas entertainment. They were presided over by the Superintendent of the school, Mr. J. W. Hall, and were inaugurated at about half past seven o'clock with a voluntary on the organ by the organist of the church and school, Miss Hannah Holmes, whose correctness of execution has added to it, in a marked degree, that subtle essence of melody—expression—which is too often lacking in the performances of instrumentalists. Following came a song of jubilee by the choir and school, and another vocal selection, after which the Rev. J. W. Baker led the assemblage in prayer. The subsequent programme embraced "A letter to Santa Claus," read by Katy Raynor in a remarkably vivacious and natural manner, that well deserved the applause it received; the singing in exquisite style of several Christmas songs by a class of little misses named Hannah Holmes, Katy Raynor, Clara Walton, Ella Burgess, Maggie Raynor, Lillie Shallenberger, Ida Weston and Carrie Lang—their teacher, Miss Kate Lusk, presided at the organ—the latter feature of the entertainment was peculiarly attractive; then there was several very finely rendered Christmas songs by the excellent choir of the church, under the leaderships of Mr. Henry Pratt and Prof. Harry Horner; and addresses by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Hon. James J. Graham, Rev. Dr. Holmes and the juvenile Wendell Phillips of the occasion Master Richard Horner, who spoke his piece, or rather two of them, in inimitable style. An agreable episode of the exercises was the close was the presentation of a handsome silk umbrella, to Mr. J. Shallenberger, by his Bible class of ladies—the gift being presented by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, and received by the astonished recipient in a pleasant style. Th is literary and musical feast which was agreeably diversified so that each performance came in its appropriate place was happily supplemented with the treat of sweetmeats, put up in neat little boxes, with the neat "christmas Greeting" in bronze. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this feature of the entertainment was particularly enjoyed by the little folks, and as there were about eight hundred boxes given out, it is fair to presume that there was a large aggregate enjoyment in this the closing attraction of an entertainment of the most attractive character. The "Jubilee" was brought to a close about nine o'clock, and doubtless will, in the words of one of the little performers, "be remembered all the year"—perhaps for many years to come as one of the most memorable of life's joyous episodes.

CENTRAL U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

The members of this new and lively organization manifested the spirit which animates them, by celebrating their first Christmas Jubilee, last evening, and making it a distinctive success in every way. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and mottoes—the evergreens festooning around the walls and mottoes—Scripture texts and Christmas reminders coming in very nicely to fill the vacancies. The large Chester, near the centre of the pulpit, beautifully ornamented with flowers, was an especial attraction, and when illuminated, presented a very handsome appearance. The work of decorating was entrusted to the ladies, and the result was a signal evidence of their taste and ingenuity in transforming the room into such a holiday scene of festivity and beauty, as to perhaps making an invidious distinction, we would accord especial mention to Mrs. Dr. Marchand, of East Liberty, and Mrs. S. R. W. Geil, of Allegheny, for the success of this as well as the other features of the jubilee, but these ladies happily had able seconds from others in the congregation, and their toils were thus considerably lightened.

The first part of the evening, from five to seven o'clock, was devoted to the Sunday school, when the juveniles were assembled, listened to neat and appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Johnston (the recently chosen pastor), Capt. J. W. Kirker, and others, and subsequently supplied each with a nice box of candy containing the inscription, "Christmas Greeting, 1872. Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Pa., Organized October 1, 1872. A Happy New Year, 1873." The young folks were delighted with their "treat," and wended their ways homeward in high glee.

Following the children's treat came the church sociable, which had been more particularly arranged to give the pastor and people an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. There was a very large attendance—the attendants composing many not immediately connected with the church—among whom we noticed Prof. L. H. Eaton, Rev. Dr. J. T. Cooper and wife, and many others. Rev. Mr. Johnson with his family, who had been specially invited, was present and people and pastor seemed to fully enter into the spirit of the occasion. The social feature of the time was somewhat enhanced, naturally, by a bountiful supper to which all sat down about 9 o'clock, and which was prepared by the ladies. A distinguishing feature of the table was the cake furnished by Mrs. Eliza Lewis, and bearing an inscription of the name of Rev. Mr. Johnston, pastor elect of the church. A pleasing episode of the supper exercises was a neat speech made by Rev. M. Johnson to Capt. Kirker, of a very handsome Bible, the gift of the young men in his Bible class.

The other intervals of the evening were spent in fraternal and social intercourse, and the time passed in the most pleasant manner until the hour of adjournment arrived, not far short of midnight. The occasion was a very genial one throughout, and cannot but have a fine effect hereafter.

SMITHFIELD STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The Sunday school connected with this church held its regular jubilee last evening. The Sunday school room was very prettily decorated with evergreen, and presented a very handsome appearance. The exercises consisted of speeches, music, dialogues, &c., by the children, singing by the choir. Brief addresses from several ministers, and the circulation of the confectionery packages. There was a large attendance, and the evening was highly enjoyed by all.

CHRISTMAS AT THE PROTHONOTARY'S.

Joseph Ross, Esq., the Prothonotary, was made a recipient last evening by his clerks and friends, of an elegant reclining chair, a pair of gold spectacles, with them a card bearing the names and compliments of the donors. The gifts were left at his residence entirely unknown to him, and proved a pleasant surprise. Last year he received a gold headed cane as a token of their regard; for the courtesy and kindness he has shown his clerks, at the same impressing upon them a strict regard for duty has won their confidence and esteem, and these tokens of their respect are but a slight indication of the estimation in which he held by those who have the pleasure of being in his employment.

"CHIMES" AT TRINITY.

Just as the bell tolled out the midnight hour, Trinity ushered in the glad Christmas with its chimes. Several beautiful pieces were tolled upon the bells, and as they say through the clear, still and wintry air, their sound was most inspiring, and brought to our mind that doubly dear old story which to-day we again celebrate.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY

of public observances, so far as we could hear, consists principally of the church services. The majority of the churches will improve the evening—it being prayer meeting night as a Christmas service. In a few, notably the Episcopal churches, services will be held in the morning. In some of the Sunday Schools the usual "treat" will be given to-day. The most noticable we have heard of will be those in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Allegheny, Sixth Avenue, U. P. Schools, Pittsburgh, Wylie Avenue Mission and Arch Street M. E. Allegheny. The day promises to be celebrated in an unusually large degree in this manner and inferentially hundreds cannot but be happy.

THE CHURCHES.

The Catholic Cathedral the day opened with a grand Pontifical High Mass, commemorating the birth of the Redeemer. The spacious edifice is elegantly and profusely decorated with evergreens, and various altars ornamented with richness and taste. And only seen in a Cathedral at five o'clock Night Mass" was celebrated at five o'clock Night Mass" was celebpomp and ceremony of the morning, with all the ical portion of the ceremony. The musquisite, and were rendered with were most exof the best talent. The church the assistance overflowing, and the Christmas was filled to the Orphans yield a very handsome collection for

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements provided for to-day at the several theatres embrace almost everything. The managers of the various places have all put extra attractions upon their boards, and have provided grand holiday matinees, at which first class bills will be offered. We append the list of to-day's amusements, and those who fail to find in them something to enjoy are certainly hard to please.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Augustus Daly's play, "A Flash of Lightning," was produced here last evening to a crowded house, and received with much satisfaction. The various scenes were most excellently done, and the artists aided their parts with much rare. Evidently the piece has ample rehearsal. At the Grand Matinee to-day the same play will be produced, and also in the evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels were well patronized last night. They fully come up to any other organization of the kind in the country and in many points excell them. A fine bill will be given this afternoon and evening.

AIMEE'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Sappho's appeared here last night and were well received. Their singing and acting is excellent. The various artists acquitted themselves well in their respective parts. At the Matinee to-day and in the evening genuine holiday bills are offered.

TEMPLE'S VARIETIES.—Stupendous attractions draw large audiences to this house nightly. To-day at the Matinees and in the evening good bills are offered.

AMUSEMENT FOR TO-DAY.

A Genealogical Puzzle.

"A wedding there was and a dance there must be,
And who should be first? Thus all did agree—
First, grandsire and grandame should lead the dance down;
Two fathers, two mothers should step the same ground,
Two children stood up and danced with their sires
(The room was so warm they wanted no fires);
And also two sons, who danced with their mothers,
Two sisters there were, who danced with their brothers;
Two uncles vouchsafed with nieces to dance,
With nephews to jig it pleased two aunts.
Three husbands would dance with none but their wives
(As bent so to do for the rest of their lives).
The grand-daughter chose the jolly grandson.
And bride—she would dance with bridegroom or none.
A company choice! Their number to fix,
I told them all over, and found them but six!"

Answer.

SEWICKLEY, PA., December 7, 1872.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Being a reader of your paper, and noticing your "Genealogical Puzzle," we took the pains to work it out. We submit to you the solution. Judge for yourself of its merits.

Husband—(Mr. Jones.) Wife—(Mrs. Smith.)
Daughter—(Miss Hall.) Son—(Mr. Smith.)
Love—(Mr. Hall.) Daughter—(Miss Smith.)

Mr. Jones, a widower, has a daughter who marries and afterwards becomes a widow, with a son whom we will name Mr. Hall. Mrs. Smith, widow, has a son whom we will name the immortal John Smith. He marries, and becomes a widower with a daughter, Miss Smith.

By a subsequent marriage of parents Mr. Jones and Mrs. Smith have become brother and sister. They afterwards marry each other and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Smith become sister and brother. The two latter marry each other and Mr. Hall and Miss Smith in their turn become brother and sister. Finally Mr. Hall and Miss Smith enter into the holy bonds of matrimony with each other, at the celebration of whose nuptials the above lines took place.

Mr. Jones and Mrs. Smith each having a grandchild (Mr. Hall and Miss Smith), are grandparents, which satisfies "First, Grandsire and grandame should lead the dance down." Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith each being a father, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Hall each being a mother, dance together, which satisfies "Two fathers, two mothers, should step the same ground." Mrs. Hall and Miss Smith dance with their respective fathers, Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith, which satisfies "Two daughters stood up, and danced with their sires." Mr. Hall and Mr. Smith dance with their respective mothers, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Smith, which satisfies, "And also two sons, who dance with their mothers." Mr. Hall and Miss Smith, the two children were not sisters of each other, but sisters of Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall respectively, by marriages which satisfies "Two sisters there were, who danced with their brothers."

The most difficult point is "Two uncles vouchsafed with nieces to dance" and "with nephews to jig, two aunts it pleased." We will not write out the entire explanation, but leave our readers to think it out for themselves. Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith are uncles of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Hall respectively; Mrs. Hall and Miss Smith are nieces of Mrs. Smith and Mr. Hall respectively. These uncles and nieces dancing together satisfies "Two uncles vouchsafed with nieces to dance." "With nephews to jig it pleased two aunts" can be explained in a similar way.

The three husbands, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Hall danced with their respective wives, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hall and Miss Smith, (now Mrs. Hall) which satisfies "Three husbands would dance with none but their wives." The granddaughter, Miss Smith (now Mrs. Hall), danced with the "jolly grandson." The bride, Miss Smith, danced with the bridegroom, Mr. Hall, which satisfies "And bride—she would dance with bridegroom or none."

L. L. BOOK.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Burke, charged with felonious assault in presenting a revolver at the head of Philip Morely, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs equally by the parties.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Walls, charged with larceny. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Feaney, indicted for felonious assault and battery on the person of John Sharke. Not guilty.

Com. vs. same, charged with felonious assault and battery on Hugh McMullen. The jury found a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting, and recommended the defendant to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Com. vs. Thomas Fowers, charged with larceny in two cases. Found guilty in both.

Com. vs. Wm. Shaw, charged with the larceny of thirty feet of hose. Not guilty, was bailed and a dusting pan. Verdict of guilty.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Lindsay vs. Lindsay et. al., a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $14,076.92.

In the case of Catharine Snyder vs. Michael Bumbaugh, in which a motion for a preliminary injunction was made, the injunction was refused.

There were old cases holding over. The argument list is the only regular business before the Court, and jury trials will not be resumed until the first Monday in January, 1873.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

On petition of the United States Marshal setting forth that there was a deficiency in the costs in the case of the United States vs. two barrels of distilled spirits, owned by S. H. & D. P. Foster. The sum $14.65, deposited in the registry of the Court, was ordered to be refunded to the Marshall.

In the matter of Michael Lutz, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the hearing on the motion for injuction was continued to the 28th inst.

LARCENY OF SPRINGS, WAGON TYRES, ETC.

A Dealer in Scrap Iron Arrested.

Adam Wagner, a blacksmith and wagon maker of Mt. Olive, on the South Side, complained to the Mayor of the city that his establishment had been systematically robbed on various occasions, and the carriages, wagons, and other vehicles had been stripped of their springs, tyres, and other iron which could be taken from them carried off. The case was placed in the hands of detective Pender who has succeeded in finding a quantity of the iron at the establishment of Mulling & Malony, scrap iron dealers, doing business on Dupuesne Way near Sixth street. Mr. Wagner identified a large quantity of wagon hardware in possession of these dealers as his property, but they clai ed that they bought it from a small dealer named Joseph Benedict who is located on Wylie avenue near High street. As the latter failed to account satisfactorially for the manner in which he obtained possession of the property, he was taken in custody and conveyed to the Mayor's office where he gave bail for a hearing.

A Holiday Hint.

As is well known the Domestic won the awards of first premium from numerous fairs last fall, and is showing a more rapidly increasing prosperity than any other, the sales having increased during the past year from 5,000 to 75,000 machines. This astonishing record could only be gained through its superiority over other machines, as competition has in no sense subsided, and the past year has been prolific in improvements upon the older candidates, still striving against their young and prosperous rival. Already many Domestics machines have been sold for Christmas presents, and we trust that many more may find places in those households where their value will never cease to be appreciated. The agency for the Domestic is at 24 Sixth street.

Music's Charm.

While men shall buy Christmas presents for their wives, daughters, and their loved ones of the gentler sex, so long will a fine piano, a sweet-toned guitar, or a volume of music be among the rarest and most welcome of all gifts. This fact seems to be a recognized principle with the music dealers, and the month of December is always with them the harvest of the year. A choice assortment of these may be had at Mr. Carl Retter's Allegheny musical house, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

"Variety is the Spice of Life."

An immense stock of every conceivable form of written music, from Beethoven sonata to the last new song, is on hand at Carl Retter's Allegheny music house, 127 Federal street. Not to be omitted from the list of fine holiday presents, there are the fine volumes of piano songs, in handsome bindings.

Pure Wines and Liquors.

Those wanting the very best imported wines and liquors to-day or at any time will find at the large importing house of Schmidt & Friday's, corner of Penn and Eleventh street, a variety of wines and liquors not equalled by any house in the State. We cannot enumerate all their brands, but refer you to their announcement on to-day's third page. Select what you want from this list and send them your order.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. William Maser, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H., 3c; Mrs. John Nlump, Lancaster, Pa., 3c.

Celestial Music

could hardly be sweeter than the melody evoked from the Silver Tongue, that magnificent organ manufactured by S. P. Needham & Son, and for sale at the agency in Allegheny, Mr. Carl Retter's music house 127 Federal street.

Ten dollars in advance and monthly payments, soon secures you a Weed Sewing Machine, and you do not notice the outlay. 116 Market street

A Merry Christmas

to every person. C. H. Love real estate broker, No. 21 Fourth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....Very hard on horses this weather.

....Many hearts will be made glad to-day.

....We are having regular holiday weather.

....This frosty weather is extremely hard on water pipes.

....Don't forget the poor to-day. God loveth a cheerful giver.

....The indications are good for a continued spell of cold weather.

....Yesterday morning at ten o'clock thermometer showed 6° below zero.

....Interesting reading matter will be found on the third page of to-day's paper.

....The various car lines yesterday, ran but half their usual trips and double teams.

....A water pipe on Ann, near Corry street, Allegheny, bursted on Monday night, doing considerable damage to the street.

....The sidewalk on Fifth avenue, adjoining the Cathedral is in a most dangerous condition. It is as much almost as one's life is worth to go up that grade to Grant street.

....Captain Fuller, of the Work House, states that the prisoner who fell on the circular saw in that institution, received only a flesh wound, and has no intention of suing the city for damages.

....A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad had two of his fingers taken off while coupling cars near Brinton station on Monday evening. He was brought to this city and attended by Dr. Clark.

....One of the members of the firm of Lipman & Co., 112 Market street, has identified the broche shawl found at the house of Mrs. Douglas, as one that came from their store. Whether it had been stolen or not they could not say.